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Bhadra 1, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[*August 13 to 26, 1963/Sravana 22 to Bhadra 4, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 23, 1963/Bhadra 1, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bananas

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*240. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to explore new markets for the export of bananas;

(b) if so, its recommendations and the steps being taken to export large quantity of bananas to Russia; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the production of banana in the country?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A "Banana Development Committee" consisting of exporters, growers of bananas etc. has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri V. Shanker, Secretary, Department of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture to look after the promotion of exports of bananas.

(b) Various steps for promoting exports of bananas to foreign countries are being taken. A Survey of availability of bananas for export has been carried out. A Delegation consisting of exporters, growers of bananas and officials concerned has just left for West Asian and European countries to explore marketing possibilities of bananas. Bananas are also likely to be sent to U.S.S.R. this year.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research are operating schemes for increasing the production of bananas in the country.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Considering that a large number of varieties of bananas are grown in this country, may I know what particular type or variety of banana the Russians are interested in the whether the production of that variety is sufficient to meet the Russian demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. The main varieties, they are interested in, are those that come from Jalgaon in Maharashtra State; there are two other varieties from Kerala and Mysore. They are plentiful, and the present sales can derive much more from them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We understand that the main difficulty in the export of bananas is the non-availability of ships with proper cold storage facilities and if so may I know the steps that are being taken to overcome this difficulty?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are chartering banana steamers for Russia and we have chartered one; in the last six months the export of banana has been almost doubled; in the first six months we have exported bananas worth Rs. 25 lakhs as against Rs. 20 lakhs for the whole of last year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ज्यादातर केला रास्ते में इस लिये खराब हो जाता है कि हमारे शिप्स में उनको सुरक्षित रखने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है और बंदरगाहों पर भी इस के लिये कोई इंतजाम नहीं है ताकि उनको ठीक रक्खा जा सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ठीक कह रहे हैं और यही कारण है कि इस के लिये नये किस्म के शिप्स चार्टर किये गये हैं । इस के अलावा बंदरगाहों पर भी हम इस के लिये मिकैनिकल इलैवेटर्स फिट करवा रहे हैं । अभी तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन अब हम इंतजाम कर रहे हैं ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the quantity and value of bananas to be exported to the Soviet Union?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 4000 tons valued at about Rs. 17 lakhs.

Shri Warior: Is there some scheme to give some incentives to the growers and to see that prices paid for these exports get into the hands of the growers themselves?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The mechanism is this. We have got, firstly, the co-operative societies of growers: they will be entrusted so that there will be no middlemen. Secondly we are floating a company called the South India Banana Development Corporation in which the States of Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala will participate; this is a public sector corporation and another company called the East India Banana Development Corporation or East Indian Plantation Corporation where Orissa is taking the majority of shares.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Which are the countries to which at present we are exporting bananas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole of West Asia—Bahrein, Kuwait, Oman, West Pakistan, Kenya and Saudi Arabia and the West European countries.

Shri Mohan Swarup: What are the countries which are intending to import banana from here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically all the West European countries and the East European countries and some of the African countries other than Kenya which had been producing banans.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो केला रूस भेजा जाता है उसके बदले में विदेशी मुद्रा आती है या सामान आता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : विदेशी मुद्रा आती है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सब से ज्यादा केला इस वक्त कहां इम्पोर्ट होता है और क्या हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनियों से इस बारे में कोई बात हुई है कि शिप्स में कोल्ड स्टोरेज का इंतजाम होना चाहिये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी तक तो पोजीशन यह है कि हम मामूली शिप्स भी बनाने में मुश्किल अनुभव कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर १२-१५ इस तरह के शिप्स की जरूरत पड़ जाय तो हम उसकी कोशिश करेंगे । फिलहाल हम उनको चार्टर ही कर रहे हैं लेकिन बाद में उनको परचेज करेंगे जिससे कि हम फ्रेट बचा सकें ।

श्री त्यागी : रूस को जो केला भेजा जा रहा है वह केला कौन सी किस्म का है ? रूस वालों को चुनियां केला ज्यादा पसन्द है, लाल छाल का पसन्द है या हरी छाल का केला ज्यादा पसन्द है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रूस वालों को हरी छाल का चितरी वाला केला पसन्द है । लाल छाल का भी आगे चल कर पसन्द कर लेंगे ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the ICAR have been instructed to draw up a scheme to afford credit and scientific facilities and other financial assistance to the banana growers in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these factors will be taken into consideration; because of this, the Central Committee has been constituted and the two corporations are being established.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार केले के पाउडर को ऐक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये जलगांव में एक प्लांट बनाने जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां, इस के लिये दो प्लांट्स बन रहे हैं ।

Indo-French Trade

***241. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of increasing Indo-French Trade have been explored in recent months; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trade position was reviewed in April, 1963 while negotiating the renewal of the Indo-French Trade Arrangement with the result that more liberal quotas for certain restricted items of import were secured for the calendar year 1963. A high powered French Government trade delegation from France is also expected to visit India in the near future, and preliminary preparations are in an advanced stage.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the present position of trade with France and in what way has it improved?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has improved like this: the adverse balance which we had last year, namely, of Rs. 8 crores, has come down to Rs. 4 crores this year. With the new results perhaps we might be able to balance it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether some trade delegations or some individauls came to India and if so, what is the nature of the discussion they had with the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far they have not come, but as a result of our discussions with the French Government when I was in Paris about two months before, we are inviting four or five high-powered trade delegations apart from the Government delegation. And likewise, from our own country some delegations will go to France in connection with selected commodities which are of interest to France.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक यहां से फ्रांस को निर्यात होने वाली चीजों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक वहां पर कौन सी चीजें निर्यात होती हैं और उन चीजों की वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त क्या इस बात का भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि वहां पर अन्य और चीजें भी निर्यात की जा सकें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारा वहां तम्बाकू जाता है तेल जाता है, वेजीटेबल आयल्स जाते हैं, कुछ टेक्सटाइल्स और गारमेंट्स जाते हैं और हैंडीक्राफ्टस वगैरह जाते हैं, मशरूम्स ज्यादातर जाते हैं । उनसे हम मशीनरीज और फर्टिलाइजर्स ले रहे हैं । स्पेशल स्टील ले रहे हैं और जैसे जैसे जरूरत पड़ेगी उनसे हम चीजें लेंगे

इसको ब्रौडबेस करके डाइवरसीफाई करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was the hon. Member's visit successful in getting the French Government to agree to increase the quota of jute goods to be exported to France?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is one sensitive item where France is more or less self-sufficient and the new plastic containers and packing materials do not allow that country to expand these jute requirements. But it is our hope that we could improve; I take this opportunity to appeal to the French jute industry and the French Government, that India being a traditional jute manufacturer, it will be to our mutual advantage if they allow some jute goods in a larger quantity to go from India to France.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether, while listing goods for export, apart from the traditional goods, non-traditional goods will also be included, and secondly, as far as imports are concerned, apart from machinery, what are the other goods or commodities in which we would be interested?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mainly from these industrialised countries, as the House is aware, we are importing industrial machinery, basic raw materials that is, some parts of atomic power stations, diesel engines, heavy chemicals, petro-chemicals and some other specialised textile machinery. On the export side, not only in relation to France but other countries also, it is our endeavour to see that because the future of India lies in more exports—presently our export is based on traditional goods—it has to be extended, and the future lies with the non-traditional manufactured articles as India is industrialising; it is our constant effort to export them also.

Incentive Bonus Scheme

*242. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incentive bonus scheme has been introduced in the Heavy Electricals Project, Bhopal; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has the blessings of the recognised labour union of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. The Conciliation proceedings are going on and the matter is still under negotiation with the union.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन्सेंटिव बोनस स्कीम से कितना प्राडक्शन हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज में बढ़ा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि मैंने अभी उत्तर में बताया है, उस स्कीम को अभी लागू नहीं किया गया है । मामला अभी कान्सिलियेशन के अधीन है और रेकगनाइज्ड यूनियन से अभी बातचीत चल रही है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार पब्लिक सैक्टर के दूसरे कारखानों में भी इस स्कीम को लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सवाल भोपाल के मुताल्लिक है ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि भोपाल के हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज में कुछ बरसों से चोरियां होनी प्रारम्भ हो गई हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस प्रश्न से उस का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्सेन्टिव बोनस स्कीम को लागू करते वक्त क्या मिनिस्ट्री ने यह मद्दे-नजर रखा है कि प्रोडक्शन के नार्म्ज को सही ढंग से यूनिफार्म रखने के लिये आर्टिसन स्टाफ को इंस्ट्रूमेंटस और औजार सही ढंग से दिये

जायेंगे। इस के अलावा जो इन्सेन्टिव बोनस दिया जाता है, वह किस प्रकार कैल्कुलेट किया जाता है और क्या इन्सेन्टिव बोनस स्कीम लागू होने से रैशनलाइजेशन या मजदूरों में कुछ कमी होगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं, इन्सेन्टिव बोनस स्कीम लागू होने से कोई रैशनलाइजेशन या मजदूरों में कमी नहीं होगी। जहां तक बनाने के सम्बन्ध में दिये जाने वाले औजारों या सामान का सवाल है, वह उन को मुहैया किया जाता है। इन्सेन्टिव बोनस लागू होने से मजदूरों को आर्थिक लाभ होगा।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : रेट्स का कैल्कुलेशन कैसे किया जाता है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस में दो प्रकार का लाभ मजदूरों को होगा। यदि वे पचास फीसदी एफिसियेन्सी तक पहुंच जायें, तो उन को क्राफूट बोनस मिलेगा। फर्ज कीजिये कि एक मजदूर को दूसरे साल में जो तनख्वाह मिल रही है, उसमें और छठे साल की तनख्वाह में जो फर्क है, उस फर्क के अनुसार उन को फायदा हो जायेगा। दूसरे, यदि वे पचास फीसदी के ऊपर एफिशेंसी दिखायें, तो क्रमशः पांच फीसदी के हिसाब से उन को फायदा होता जायगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether after the introduction of this particular incentive bonus scheme the production has gone up, and whether this has been introduced in consultation with the Union concerned?

Mr. Speaker: It has not yet been introduced.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether prior to the introduction of the scheme any scientific method of work study or time and motion study has been carried out in this plant and, if so, have any experts or consultants been engaged for this work? I would like to know how it is being done.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir, experts have been consulted and it is on that basis the scheme has been drawn up. Now it is under negotiation with the representative union.

Soft Timber

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*243. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of soft timber required for the manufacture of matches; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) There is a general shortage of industrial timber of all types including timber required for the match industry.

(b) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage are enumerated below:

(i) Semul (Salmalia Malabarica) the main indigenous species suitable for match manufacture has been reserved for the match industry.

(ii) A special programme for raising match wood plantations was launched by the State Governments on a regular basis as a part of the Second Plan. The Govt. of India provided subsidy up to 50 per cent for encouraging match wood plantations. New plantations extending over an area of about 80,000 acres were undertaken during the First and Second Plans.

(iii) An area of 50,000 acres is proposed to be covered under match wood plantations during the Third Plan period

The Central Government will continue to share the expenditure with the State Governments on a 50: 50 basis.

(iv) On the basis of research undertaken at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, several other species have been found suitable for the manufacture of matches. These species have been approved and included in the Indian Standard Specifications.

(v) Possibilities are also being explored of exploiting the hitherto untapped inaccessible areas.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there was actually a real increase in the soft wood supply from the expenditure incurred by us during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods?

Shri Kanungo: It is not possible to say that now because this particular variety of trees takes at least 35 years to mature.

Shri Warior: In the statement it is pointed out that we spent some money in the First and Second Plan periods for the increase in the production of soft wood. I want to know whether any assessment has been made of the results of that expenditure?

Shri Kanungo: I have mentioned in the statement that a certain acreage has been covered by plantations, but for those plantations to mature it will take at least 35 years.

Shri Warior: May I know what is the total quantity of soft wood necessary for running all the match factories in India? May I also know whether it is in short supply?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give the total quantity just now, but it is in great short supply, and the supply position is going to be acute.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement it is stated that an area of 50,000 acres is proposed to be covered under match wood plantation in the Third Five Year Plan. May I know whether during the three years of the Third Five Year Plan we have taken up this plantation work anywhere in India?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, in all the States.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know how many acres have been covered?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot give the acreage in each State, but by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the total acreage under these plantations was 80,000 acres.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know what amount of subsidy has been given to this programme in the Second Plan and what steps have been taken in the first year of the Third Plan?

Shri Kanungo: The cost of plantations is being shared by the Central Government and State Governments in the proportion of 50 : 50.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is indicated in part (iii) of the statement that an area of 50,000 acres is to be covered during the Third Plan period. I would like to know how much of it has already been covered. Then, in part (v) of the statement it is stated that possibilities are also being explored of exploiting the hitherto untapped inaccessible areas. In which States are they?

Shri Kanungo: Regarding the first part of the question, as I have said, I have not got the figure of the progress of plantations during the first two years of the Plan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That information may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Kanungo: Yes, if a question is put. Regarding the second part of the question, the new varieties which have been tested in laboratories have yet to be tried in factory scale and the economics of it worked out.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My question was different. I was asking about the ex-

ploration and exploitation of hitherto untapped inaccessible areas and the State in which it will be done.

Shri Kanungo: The scheme for the increase in the acreage of timber proposed in the Third Plan covers all the States. Perhaps, it may be a little more or a little less in some States. I have not got the figures.

Shri Heda: In view of the general shortage of timber, are Government not going to encourage alternatives like soft card board?

Shri Kanungo: As I said in part (iv) of the statement, some varieties have been tried on laboratory scale in the Forest Research Institute. Their possibilities and economics in commercial scale have to be worked out.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि नार्थ बिहार में साफ्ट टिम्बर बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में होता है और क्या वहां के जंगलों में इस को लगाने के लिये गवर्नमेन्ट के फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कोई कोशिश की गई है ?

Shri Kanungo: यह तो कहीं भी काफी तादाद में नहीं है । This refers only to one variety of soft wood Semul. In North Bihar there is not plenty of it. Of course, it had at one time.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Commerce Minister aware that my constituency, North Kanara, is one of the largest supplier of soft wood and the West India Match Company, a foreign company, is buying the entire lot at a cheap price, even though the poor village people in that area are demanding a better price?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is giving information about his constituency instead of asking a question.

Shri Joachim Alva: What steps have the Government taken to help the village people to start a match factory since there is so much of soft wood in that area?

Shri Kanungo: The Social Welfare Board has tried about half a dozen small match factories. They are doing very well in Sivakasi in South India.

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether it is a fact that a large quantity of soft wood is available in Nagaravalli? If so, what steps are being taken to utilize it?

Shri Kanungo: I do not think it is probable. Since there is such an acute shortage of every conceivable variety of soft wood, if there is any plantation like that, it would have been exploited. Anyway, I will make enquiries about that area.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know to what extent can other materials be substituted for soft wood, as far as manufacture f matches is concerned?

Shri Kanungo: As I said in part (iv) of the statement, laboratory tests have been done in the case of various varieties. Their commercial tests have got to be done.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know by what time Government will be able to overcome the shortage of soft wood?

Shri Kanungo: Not for 35 years.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में साफ्ट वुड की कितनी गर्ज (डिमांड) है और हम उस गर्ज को कितना पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

Shri Kanungo: That particular variety of wood is in very short supply. As such, its supply position is going to be acute.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात की भी सम्भावना है कि जब यह लकड़ी काफी कम हो गई है, तो निकट भविष्य में हम को माचिस मिले ही नहीं ? ऐसी हालत में क्या गवर्नमेंट प्राचीन पद्धतियों, चकमक पत्थर

और दूसरी चीजों, को अपनाने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : ऐसी सम्भावना तो नहीं है कि इतना अभाव हो जायेगा । और चकमक पत्थर की जगह तो लाइटर्ज का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है ।

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी : क्या सरकार ने लकड़ी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये माचिस के दाम बढ़ाये हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी नहीं ।

श्री कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामोद्योगों के अन्तर्गत छोटे छोटे उद्योग चालू हैं और इन में बांस की लकड़ी काम में लाई जाती है । क्या सरकार ने उस लकड़ी को काम में लाने को प्रोत्साहन देने का विचार किया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : बांस की लकड़ी भी होती है लेकिन सिमूल की लकड़ी से अधिक सहूलियत होती है ।

Power Equipment Plant

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*245. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for the Soviet aided Power Equipment Plant near Hardwar has been received;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined by Government; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The Detailed Project Report of the Soviet aided Power Equipment Project near Hardwar has been received from Messrs. Prommashexport, Moscow and is being examined by the technical experts of the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. in collaboration with Russian experts.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रोजैक्ट रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करने में अब कितना समय लगेगा और साथ ही प्रोजैक्ट रिपोर्ट के सिवाय और इस प्लांट को तैयार करने के लिये क्या क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C Subramaniam): I am expecting the scrutiny of the project report to be finalised by about the third week of September.

Shri Ranga: I have already requested you once before that you would kindly request on our behalf the hon. Ministers to speak a little louder. We are not able to follow what they say.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Ministers to speak a little more loudly and distinctly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे खंड का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि प्राजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त और किस किस तरह से इस प्लांट को जल्दी से जल्दी लगाने की तैयारियां की जा रही हैं और कब तक यह प्लांट लग जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : प्राजैक्ट रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त जहां तक प्लांट को लगाने की बात है, जमीन प्राप्त कर ली गई है, उसको बराबर वहां किया गया है, वहां एक टैक्नीकल स्कूल शुरू कर दिया गया है, बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था उसके अन्दर की जा रही है मकानों की तामीर का काम शुरू हो गया है इत्यादि ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : देर से देर कब तक जैसी कि तैयारियां इस वक्त की जा रही हैं, यह प्लांट अपना काम शुरू कर देगा ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is expected to go into production in 1966-67.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know as to what will be the expected production of this plant, what articles will be produced there and how far we will be able to meet our requirement of that article in the country after the completion of the plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This plant is likely to produce hydraulic generators, turbo-generators, heavy AC and DC machines, medium-sized AC and DC machines, starting, controlling and completing apparatus, hydraulic and steam turbines and spares for the above. Rs. 40 crores is the expected production from this plant.

Mr. Speaker: Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.

Shri A. S. Saigal: My question has been covered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज के लिये हम लोगों से दो साल पहले जमीनें ले ली गयी थीं और वे जमीनें दो साल से बैकार पड़ी हैं और एक कील भी उनमें नहीं लगाया जा सका है ? हम लोग घर से बेघर किए गए हैं और बीस लाख की एग्रिकल्चरल प्राडक्शन में कमी हो चुकी है, क्या यह भी सही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जमीन बराबर करने के बाद उस जमीन पर तामीर का काम शुरू है। पहले जमीन को लेवेल करने का काम शुरू किया गया था और बाकी तामीर का काम अब प्रारम्भ हो गया है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: To what extent is it expected that the production of these generators and turbines in this new factory will go to meet the requirements of these machines in relation to the power plans of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think, the hon. Member knows that we will have three production centres—one at Bhopal, the other at Ramachandrapuram and the third at Hardwar, the Hardwar one being the biggest. According to the present calculations even when all these three projects go into production fully there will still be a gap. We are examining the steps to be taken to fill up this gap.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the project report includes drawings and other things also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have given the detailed project report which includes drawings, designs and other things.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हरिद्वार हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है और वहां पर एक नास्तिक देश, रूस के द्वारा प्लांट लगाया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस देश के द्वारा कोई शर्त तो नहीं रखी गयी है कि तीर्थ स्थान भी वहां पर खत्म कर जाये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं, यह स्थान तो तीर्थ स्थान से दूर है । तीर्थ स्थान तो गंगा के किनारे है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : रुपया लगाने में क्या उसने कोई शर्त इसके बारे में लगाई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: ऐसी कोई शर्त उनकी तरफ से नहीं लगाई गई है कि तीर्थ स्थान खत्म हो जायेगा ।

Shri Priya Gupta: The Minister has kindly given the list of productions to be carried in the workshop over there. May I know whether the mechanical castings and casings and other things, that is the mechanical side of it, will also be done there, or is it that simply the electrical portion of the work will be done over there?

Shri P. C. Sethi: A foundry is also attached to it

अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

*२४६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री १५ मार्च, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उसे शीघ्र स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). फर्म ने एक पुनरीक्षित प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें कागज तथा अखबारी कागज का कारखाना लगाने का विचार व्यक्त किया गया है। इस कारखाने की क्षमता १०० टन प्रतिदिन कागज तथा १०० टन प्रतिदिन अखबारी कागज बनाने की होगी, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

[(a) & (b). The first has submitted a revised proposal envisaging the establishment of a paper-cum-newsprint plant with a capacity of 100 tons day paper and 100 tons day newsprint, which is under examination.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जिस तरह का जवाब आज माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है, ठीक इसी तरह का जवाब आज से चार महीने पहले भी उन्होंने दिया था--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल भी इसी किस्म का होगा उस वक्त भी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी नहीं....

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: He wants to know the progress made.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जो पार्टी इसको लगाने जा रही है, उन्होंने एक संशोधित परियोजना दी है और उस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। आज भी उन्होंने इस बात को दोहराया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर विचार कब तक चलता रहेगा और कब तक अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : जो पुराना जवाब दिया, उस में इस किस्म का प्रस्ताव उस वक्त नहीं था और न ही यह हमारे सामने था। अब प्रस्ताव आया है और इस में एडवांटेज है कि सौ परसेंट बगास से कागज बनाया जाएगा। इससे सहूलियत होगी। इस प्रस्ताव की अच्छी तरह से जांच की जानी है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि इस प्रश्न पर पिछले तीन चार वर्ष से विचार किया जा रहा है, इसलिए क्या हम आशा कर सकते हैं कि इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय किया जाएगा और इसको जल्दी से जल्दी स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : स्थापित करने की तो कोशिश की जा रही है लेकिन यह जो देर हुई है उस में हमको एक फायदा हुआ है। अब तक सौ परसेंट बगास से न्यूजप्रिंट बनाने का तरीका हमें मालूम नहीं था। अब यह प्रस्ताव है कि सौ परसेंट बगास में किया जाए और इस में इम्पोर्टिड लांग फाइबर की जरूरत न होगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो प्रस्ताव आया है, इसको पूर्ण रूप से कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : चन्द महीनों में।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उत्तर प्रदेश में भी शूगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, जहां बगास होता है और बिहार में भी शूगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, जहां बगास होता है। क्या सरकार के दिमाग में उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर भी कारखाने लगाने की बात है ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक तो लगे, तब सारे के बारे में देखा जाएगा।

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know whether the capacity of NEPA mills is being expanded?

Shri Kanungo: NEPA mills' expansion is under process.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बगास के सौ परसेंट प्रयोग के लिए कौन लोग विचार कर रहे हैं ? जो विचार कर रहे हैं वे वैज्ञानिक अपने देश के हैं या विदेशी भी उस में स हायता कर रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : विदेशी प्रासेस है, हम उसकी जांच कर रहे हैं कि व प्रासैस मारे य ां कामयाब होगा या नहीं ।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अखबारी कागज की कमी के कारण कुछ मध्यम श्रेणी के अखबारों को अपने सर्कुलेशन में कमी करनी पड़ रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हां, चूंकि अखबारी कागज की बहुत कमी है इस लिये उस की राशनिंग की जाती है ।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The shortage of newsprint is being experienced for the last several years and the effect of the shortage is being felt more and more every year. May I know if the Government can give any assurance as to by what time this shortage will be overcome?

Shri Kanungo: All the assurance I can give is that the Nepa Mill is being expanded.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Has any special target been fixed to overcome the difficulty?

Shri Kanungo: The demand is growing and our capacity for producing newsprint is not sufficient.

Mr. Speaker: No assurance can be demanded during question hour.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में बहुत से शुगर के कारखाने हैं और वहां बगास होती है इस लिये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं, क्या व ां पर कोई न्यूजप्रिंट का कारखाना खोलने का विचार है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैं ने अभी प ले के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में क ा है कि प ले एक तो चालू हो तब दूसरे के बारे में सोचा जायेगा ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जहां तक नेपा कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है उस को बढ़ाने का विचार किया जा र ा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि यह बात बहुत दिनों से विचाराधीन है ? क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह कितना बढ़ाया जायेगा और कब तक बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : डबलिंग करने का विचार है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : कब तक ?

श्री कानूनगो : तीन, चार साल में ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I call a Member, he should not start putting his question.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know whether bagasse has been tried and is being used with success in other countries, or are we the first to use it?

Shri Kanungo: It has been tried somewhere in South America.

Shri Warior: May I know whether our National laboratories have developed any sort of process or any other raw material for this and finalised successfully under Laboratory conditions, this production of newsprint and whether Government has noted it?

Shri Kanungo: They are experimenting on hard wood.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चा ता हूं कि यह कारखाना कितनी लागत से लगेगा और उस से म को कितने मुनाफे की आशा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी इस का हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether it is the considered opinion of the Government after getting expert advice on the subject that bagasse can be the only commodity or raw material from which newsprint can be manufactured, and with regard to the rest of the reports that have come to the Government whether those will be given up?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily. This is one process. There are other processes, for instance the proposals that have come from the Jammmu and Kashmir Government where they wanted to go in for pine and spruce. That is also being investigated.

Shri Balgovind Verma: May I know by what time self-sufficiency will be achieved in India in the matter of production of newsprint?

Shri Kanungo: I cannot forecast it.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether any proposals have been sent to the Central Government from Madhya Pradesh or any other State for starting newsprint plant in small-scale industries also?

Shri Kanungo: It cannot be done on small-scale industries.

Indian Institute of Foreign Trade

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*247. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been set up to undertake extensive market surveys, organise commercial publicity and train expert executives;

(b) if so, its composition and the personnel of the governing body managing it;

(c) the arrangements made to provide training to selected persons; and

(d) whether services of experts will be requisitioned from abroad for the purpose?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Constitution and Programme of the Institute is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1526/63.]

(b) Membership of the Institute is open to persons, companies or organisations and Institutions who pay a subscription of Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 20,000 in lumpsum. The Governing Body will consist of the Chairman, Director-General, five other nominees of the Central Government and nine persons elected by the members.

(c) Arrangements for basic and refresher courses of training will be made by the Institute when it starts functioning actively.

(d) Both Indian and foreign specialists will be at the service of the Institute.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Institute will be an autonomous body or it will be run directly by the Government, and what will be the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure for setting up the Institute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be an autonomous body, and the finances will be partly drawn from fees and contributions and also directly by governmental grants.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what will be the different courses of study which will be taken up by this Institute and whether there will be any foreign experts or our trainees will be sent to foreign countries for receiving training in the subjects to be taught?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There will be four main Divisions of the Institute.

Mr. Speaker: Is it contained in the published literature?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, it is in the published literature. It is a complete literature.

Mr. Speaker: It is contained there.

Shri Sheo Narain: May I know whether they have any Government nominees in it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs is the Chairman; there is one member from my Ministry, one from the Planning Commission, and there are two professors.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस में हमारी इंडियन पार्लियामेंट का भी कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह टेकनिकल और एक्स्पर्ट लोगों का काम है । इस लिये इस में ज्यादातर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स होंगे चलाने के लिये इस को ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइन्दा के लिये आप खुद सोच लीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, साधारण सदस्य २ हजार रु० दे कर और विशेष सदस्य २० हजार रु० दे कर ही हो सकता है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यदि कोई आदमी वैज्ञानिक है या टेकनिकल बातों को जानता है वह बगैर रुपये दिये सदस्य नहीं हो सकता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बहस कर रहे हैं, आप सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जब कि सरकार रुपया खर्च कर रही है तो क्या इस में विशेषज्ञ नहीं रक्खे जा सकते ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, इस में कोई हिस्सा बटने का सवाल नहीं है । यह तो जो एक्स्पर्ट लोग हैं, जो एक्स्पोर्ट और मार्केट रिसर्च का फायदा उठा सकते हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में हिस्सा ले सकें, उन्हें स्पेशलिस्ट्स बनाने के लिये और अलग अलग जो चीजें हैं उन में रिसर्च करने के लिये इन्स्टिट्यूशन है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know from which countries experts are going to be associated with this institute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some may be from the United States, and some from Japan and two experts from the Soviet Union.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the amount of the initial grant which Government propose to make to this institute? What are the suitable foreign agencies which Government have in mind, from which financial assistance may be forthcoming?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, we have provided for Rs. 4·75 lakhs as the annual expenditure of the institute. The UN Special Fund is likely to give a grant, and so also perhaps the TCM and the Ford Foundation; some amount might come from one of the East European countries also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the programme of market research and area surveys and commodity surveys has already been drawn up in consultation with Government for being conducted by this institute, and whether any collaboration has been enlisted from abroad or is proposed to be so enlisted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has just started. As a matter of fact, it started only a fortnight back. But before that also, in anticipation of the special institute, we have drawn up a programme of market research and area surveys and commodity surveys, and we are also collaborating. The agreement is about to be finalised with the London Press Exchange, the topmost organisation of the world on market research; other organisations in other parts of the world are also being contacted. As a matter of

fact, when I was in Moscow, we had contacted the Academy of Foreign Trade and the Central Institute of Market Research in the Soviet Union with whom also we are going to collaborate.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Is there any plan to get export or import licences for international trade for all the traders or only for the members of this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: From the reply given by the hon. Minister I find that there are two functions to be performed by this institute; one is academic, and the other is surveys outside the country. May I know how the two can be reconciled with each other? May I know whether this will ultimately emerge as a training institution or whether it will actually take over the surveys and other aspects connected with international trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As you directed earlier, I did not elaborate on this. Everything is given in the booklet. There are four major aspects....

Mr. Speaker: If it is given there, then it need not be repeated.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Everything is given there. My hon. friend may go through it and then put his questions.

Shri Joachim Alva: Small-scale industries and handicrafts are contributing towards our foreign trade. but I find that they have no place in this, and it is not possible for these small groups to contribute such a high sum as Rs. 2000 or Rs. 20,000 per annum. May I know why no place has been found for them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The representation at the expert level will be done by nomination by Government. So, it is not that they have to elect themselves for this. As far as the handicrafts survey and market research are concerned, these are some of the main functions of this institution. So, all the benefit will go to those people who want to export handicrafts and other things

दूसरा राज्य व्यापार निगम

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*२४८. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर : }

क्या **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री १३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरे राज्य व्यापार निगम की रूप रेखा को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) इस निगम की मदद से कितनी धातु तथा खनिज का विदेशों को निर्यात तथा वहां से आयात किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The new Corporation to be known as Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. will start functioning from 1st October, 1963.

(b) The Corporation will handle **export of iron ore, manganese ore** and other mineral ores and import of non-ferrous and other metals as may be decided by the Government from time to time. According to present estimates export of iron ore alone is to reach a target of approximately 20 million tons by 1970-71.

[(क) जी, हां । नये निगम का नाम मिनरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि० होगा । यह १ अक्तूबर, १९६३ से काम करने लगेगा ।

(ख) यह निगम लौह खनिज, मैंगनीज खनिज तथा अन्य खनिजों के निर्यात के अतिरिक्त समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा निश्चित की गई अलौह तथा अन्य धातुओं का आयात भी किया करेगा । वर्तमान अनुमान यह है कि केवल लौह खनिज के निर्यात का लक्ष्य १९७०–७१ तक लगभग २०० लाख टन तक पहुंच जायेगा ।]

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी तक आयरन ओर के एक्सपोर्ट का काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन करता था । क्या कारण है कि इसकी एक अलग ब्रांच न खोल कर एक अलग कारपोरेशन बनाया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस वर्ष इसका काम बहुत बढ़ गया है । बहुत ज्यादा कमोडिटीज का काम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को हैंडिल करना पड़ रहा है । दुनिया में जब इसका काम बढ़ता है तो उसके लिए स्पेशल एजेंसीज नामजद कर दी जाती हैं । लेकिन केवल मिनरल ओर का डेढ़ सौ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट का और सौ करोड का इम्पोर्ट का प्रोग्राम है । इतने काम को ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन हैंडिल नहीं कर सकेगा । इसलिए दूसरे कारपोरेशन की जरूरत हुई ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कारपोरेशन मंत्रालय के अधीन होगा या इसका कोई सम्बन्ध मौजूदा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से होगा, और यदि होगा तो दोनों में समन्वय कैसे होगा ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : आज भी कितने ही कारपोरेशन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के चल रहे हैं । इसमें तो आसान है । इसके तो हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन में ही एक इंटर कारपोरेशन बोर्ड की व्यवस्था रखी है । और कोआरडिनेशन का काम तो मिनिस्ट्री ही करती है ।

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether this Corporation will also export iron ore from Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. We have already opened an office in Goa six weeks ago and it has contacted all the mine-owners of Goa in order to export ore.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन से मंत्री जी कितना रुपया जूट खरीदने के लिए लगाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि जूट की हालत बहुत खराब है । ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : आज तक तो कारपोरेशन इस काम को कर ही रहा है । और मैं माननीय सदस्य जी को आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगले वर्ष के सीजन में और भी इस काम में तरक्की की जाएगी ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Has the attention of the Ministry been drawn to the fact that so far as the export of iron ore is concerned, certain sectors have been completely avoided and there is a great agitation among the people that the Corporation has not taken any steps to make contracts with those people. They have entered into contracts....

Shri Manubhai Shah: Andhra Pradesh has not at all been neglected. I may caution the House that we have so much ore that we want first to explore that which is most economic. There is no use going everywhere, digging a small pit and collecting the ore which might be economic or otherwise. We have to take a long-term view of this matter.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: They have entered into contract....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Warior: What arrangements have been made to include monozite and ilmenite also within the scope of this Corporation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. The hon. Member is already fully aware that we are trying our best in that regard. But Ilmenite has got into a technological complexity where other substitute materials are coming up. Hence the difficulty.

Shri M. Malaichami: What measures have been taken by the Corporation to enable producers to get fair price for their iron ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is more than fair. The price we are paying at present is the highest in the world.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जूट के लिए यह कारपोरेशन कितना रुपया देगा । कितना जूट खरीदेगा । और जो बिहार का जूट है उसके लिए इस साल कितने का बजट बनाया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसमें तो यह सवाल नहीं आता । इसके लिए अलग सवाल दें ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that there may be an increase in the export of iron ore from the country, what will be the increase in the loading capacity at Karwar and Marmagoa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All these ports are being looked into. As a matter of fact, I want to place before the House very soon—within a month or two—a master plan for the development of transport and port facilities, from the mines, for iron ore, so that within the next five or seven years, we can go to 20—25 million tons a year.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: My question has been misunderstood.

Mr. Speaker: It would be correctly understood when he puts it next. I will call him.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will give an opportunity after calling another hon. Member. Shri Dasappa.

Shri Dasappa: Why are there very conflicting statements about the availability of ore for export in different regions, ranging for example in Mysore from 30 million tons to 710 million tons? What steps have been taken to ascertain the exact quantity of ore available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question is uppermost in our mind, particularly about the region to which the hon. Member has referred. Recently, a German and Italian expert team came, and they were associated with the Central Ministry of Mines and Fuel and also the Mysore Government, and unfortunately, they came to a somewhat different conclusion The original estimate was not based on any trial pits or borings. But I can assure him that both the Ministries are constantly at it, to explore the possibilities.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Even in the approved sector from where the State Trading Corporation has been taking the iron ore, even that existing agreement has been stopped. I want to know the reason.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He does not refer to anything specifically In regard to Andhra, I have mentioned that we are buying iron ore. There is a co-operative society which has failed, to which we gave time, and that was the smallest contract of Rs. 60,000. If there are bigger areas and bigger quantities which we have overlooked, he may draw our attention and we are prepared to look into that.

मोटर साइकिलों का निर्माण

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*२४९. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा० आजाद :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या **इस्पात और भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्कूटरों, मोटर साइकिलों तथा आटोसाइकिलों के निर्माण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) उनका संभरण मांग से कितना कम है तथा मांग कब तक पूरी हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ग) इनकी कीमतें अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन्हें कम मूल्य पर उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण (क) और (ख). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मोटर साइकिलों, स्कूटरों तथा आटो-साइकिलों इत्यादि के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ६०,००० (संख्या) प्रति वर्ष का है । य क्षमता आठ फर्मों को दिए गए लाइसेंसों से पूर्णतया पूरी हो जाती है । पांच फर्में उत्पादन कर रही हैं । १९६२ और १९६३ (जनवरी से जून तक) में उनका कुल उत्पादन क्रमशः २५,०८० (संख्या) और ११,९४७ (संख्या) था ।

वर्तमान सप्लाई मांग को पूरा करने में नाकाफी है । दो लाइसेंस की गई इकाइयों के इस वर्ष या अगले वर्ष के शुरू में उत्पादन करने लगने की संभावना है । इससे स्थिति में कुछ हद तक सुधार हो जायगा । फिर भी स्वदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण एक या दो वर्ष तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन होने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). उत्पादन की अधिक लागत के मुख्य कारण हैं :—(१) गाड़ियों का थोड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन और (२) देशीय तथा आयात किए गए कच्चे माल और तैयार पुर्जों की अनुपाततः अधिक लागत । उत्पादन में वृद्धि से कीमतों में कमी की जा सकती है । विदेशी मुद्रा की सीमित उतलब्धि इसके रास्ते में रुकावट है । जब तक गाड़ियों में देशीय पुर्जे पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस्तेमाल नहीं होने लगते तब तक उत्पादन में सार्थक वृद्धि होना सम्भव नहीं है । देशीय माल की मात्रा को बढ़ाने के लिए निर्माताओं को पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें दी गई हैं । जिस समय देशीय माल की मात्रा ९० प्रति-शत के लगभग पहुंच जायेगी तब उत्पादन में वृद्धि संभव हो सकेगी और इस प्रकार उनकी उत्पादन लागत और विक्रय मूल्य में कमी की जाना संभव होगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या A.E. Ind. ।१३ (४३)/६२ दिनांक २० मार्च की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसमें कहा गया है कि बैस्पा और लेम्ब्रेटा को एक ही रंग में बनाया जाए, लेकिन अब भी उनको दो रंगों में बना कर ज्यादा दाम चार्ज किया जा रहा है जैसा कि वाउचर्स से विदित होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम्पनी मंत्रालय के आदेश का पालन क्यों नहीं कर रही ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : आम तौर पर कुछ लोग दो रंगों में पसन्द करते हैं इसलिए दो रंगों में बनाया जाता था, लेकिन अगर मंत्रालय की आज्ञा के बाद ऐसा हुआ है तो उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I say that the Ministry has definitely mentioned it, as under:

> "It has further been decided that in view of the present emergency, both Vespa and Lambretta should be produced and sold in a single colour hereafter."

And even then they are charging more than Rs. 30 per scooter for colour.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): We do not know whether this forms part of the production earlier than the order or later than the order, but we shall certainly look into it, and if there has been production later than the order, we shall take action.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस पत्र में मिनिस्टर साहब ने लिखा था कि वेस्पा और लेम्ब्रेटा की कीमत १८८४ रुपए ही होगी । लेकिन वेस्पा वाले १९०५ चार्ज कर रहे हैं और लोगों को कुल मिला कर करीब २८०० रुपये देने पड़ते हैं । इस पत्र में लिखा है कि वेस्पा और लेम्ब्रेटा की कीमतें घटायी जाएंगी लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्रालय कीमतों को कम करने के लिए क्या कर रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक कीमतों का सवाल है उन पर कोई स्टेट कंट्रोल नहीं है । जहां तक लेम्ब्रेटा स्कूटर की कीमत का सवाल है, वह १८८३ रुपये फिक्स की गई है । उत्पादन के पीछे जब कास्ट अकाउंटिंग अफसर जाता है तो उसकी कीमत तै की जाती है । लेकिन अगर कस्टम्स एक्साइज में बढ़ोतरी हो जाए या कम्पोनेन्ट्स के भाव में या शिपिंग और फ्रेट में बढ़ोतरी हो जाए, तो उनके आधार पर कीमत को स्केल अप कर दिया जाता है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the statement I find that manufacturers have been given the necessary facilities for import of capital goods so as to step up the indigenous content of the vehicles. Still I find that in the first six months of 1963, production is not encouraging. May I know what the impediments are?

Shri C. Subramaniam This is for the purpose of improving the indigenous content. Till that production comes about, we have to import, for which we do not have sufficient foreign exchange. That is why during the current period there is a fall.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : सरकार ने स्कूटर बेचने के लिए कुछ कम्पनियों को लाईसेंस दे रखा है, और वे परमिट सिस्टम पर बेच जाते हैं । और इसमें से काफी मात्रा में ब्लैक में बिकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस परमिट सिस्टम को हटाने के लिए सरकार कुछ कारवाई कर रही है जिसस यह ब्लैक में न जाएं ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इनको उत्पादन क्षमता ६०,००० रखी गयी है । लेकिन १९६२ में केवल २५,००० का उत्पादत हुआ ऐसी सुरत में जो लोग लेने के लिए अर्जी देते हैं उनको क्रानालाजीकल आर्डर में मिलता है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is indicated here that of the licensed projects, five are already working and three are yet to go into production. Have any deadlines been laid down for the commencement of production and have they been told that if they do not keep up to the schedule their licence would be cancelled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, we give a reasonable time and if they do not take steps to go into production we cancel the licence. As a matter of fact one producer has been given notice that he should surrender the licence.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानते हैं कि स्कूटर्स के सम्बन्ध में

कालाबाजार चल रहा है, यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में बतलाया स्कूटर्स प्रोड्यूसर्स के जो नियुक्त किये हुये डीलर्स हैं उनके यहां से यह क्रोनोलाजिकल आर्डर में मिलते हैं । इस तरह की कोई शिकायत अभी मेरे नोटिस में तो आई नहीं है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : स्कूटर वालों से जब हम बातचीत करते हैं तो यह भावना निकलती है कि देश में बनने वाले स्कूटर्स विदेशों में बने स्कूटरों की अपेक्षा घटिया किस्म के हैं । वे लोग कहते हैं कि पुराने विदेशों में बने स्कूटरों की अपेक्षा देश में बने यह स्कटर्स घटिया हैं । इस भावना को बदलने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई यत्न कर रही है ताकि यहां पर बन रही मोटरसाइकिलें और स्कूटर्स अच्छे हों और विदेशों में पुराने बने हुए स्कूटरों से लोग उन्हें घटिया न समझें ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक मजबूती और किस्म का सवाल है यह उनसे घटिया नहीं हैं क्योंकि उनको बनाने वाली वे ही विदेशी मूल कम्पनियां हैं और वही टैक्नीशियंस उसी किस्म की डिजाइंस के स र्ट यहां तैयार कर रहे हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Recently some cheaper scooters have been manufactured with the collaboration of the Japanese and Czechs. Is it a fact that there are some patent defects in them and if so what is their nature and what steps have been taken to look into the defects?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the facts with regard to Czech collaboration. If the hon. Member is interested, he may give separate notice.

Trade Ministers Conference at London

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*250. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Trade Ministers Conference held at London in the second week of May;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken to open up markets for undeveloped countries; and

(c) the reaction of the Conference to Britain's non-entry to the European Common Market and its repercussions on India's trade?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the communique issued after the conference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1527/63]. As the negotiations between the EEC and Britain did not lead to the adhesion of the latter to the European Common Market, the treatment received by India's trade in these countries has not undergone any change.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What are the main proposals made by India at the meeting and how far the same were incorporated in the decisions taken at the london conference and how far the same have been carried through the Geneva Conference held to discuss procedures for the "Kennedy Round" of tariff negotiations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main proposal in the Conference was that no preference enjoyed by the Commonwealth trading partners should be reduced or whittled down or withdrawn unless corresponding advantages to any particular commodity undergoing preferential change is properly compensated for. This has been accepted

fully even though there was a little resistance in the beginning. As a result of that only tea on which preference is to be withdrawn is affected. As we are enjoying a preference of 5 per cent., but correspondingly we get withdrawal of the 22 per cent duty which was levied against our tea in the ECM countries and this will be reduced to 5 per cent. That broadly speaking was our main contention. There are many other aspects which we raised there about which the communique make full reference. Regarding its impact on the GATT, practically whatever we had unanimously agreed in the Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference with regard to preference had been endorsed by the GATT.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any solution was found with regard to the restriction being imposed by the industrialised countries on the exports of primary products and if so what was the nature of the solution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was not at the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference which is the topic of question now but at the GATT. Certainly this question was taken up there and I had the privilege of placing before the GATT the views of the primary producers that as far as possible there should be no tariff or quantitative restrictions.

Shortage of Electrodes

*251. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Economic and Defence Coordination** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there has been a serious shortage of electrodes for use by the engineering industry; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this has affected production of railway wagons and other items essential for d fence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A spurt in demand for welding electordes as a result of the increased requirements of the Defence oriented industries has highlighted shortages of electrodes in certain sectors of the engineering industry. While a representation on behalf of two wagon manufacturers had been received about short availability of electrodes, on the overall, the rate of production of railway wagaons has not been adversely affected. Various measures have been taken by Government to meet the increased requirements for electrodes and their production is steadily on the increase.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there is any scheme under consideration whereby, pending the increase of the productive capacity in electrodes, sufficient stocks can be built up so that this kind of temporary shortages do not occur?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Yes, Sir; some steps have been taken by the Ministry to see that sufficient quantity of electrodes are made available. For instance, import licences to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs are being issued. Secondly, arrangements have been made by the Railway Board to import 4,000 tons of electrode steel billets under the World Bank loan. Thirdly, steps are being taken by the Iron and Steel controller for rolling 7,000 tons of electrode steel billets which are being imported under the UK loan. Fourthly, arrangements are being made with the indigenous manufacturers for the production of welding electrode steel billets of slightly relaxed specifications acceptable to the industry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Before I ask my next question, this being rather important, I request that the reply which was being given may be supplied in the form of a statement.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a fact that the coiled wire which is inside

the electrodes is not manufactured in this country up to date, and so, have any specific licences been issued or any project is being undertaken for the manufacture of the imported part of the electrodes?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is correct that the coiled wire which is the main ingredient in these electrodes is being imported, and it is expected that the coiled wire will be produced in the country.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि रुड़की युनिवरसिटी की तरफ से यह प्रौफर किया गया था कि अगर उसे इनकरेंजमेंट मिले तो वह एलेक्ट्रोड्स के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ा सकते हैं और इसकी कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं और यह कि यूनिवरसिटी को इसके लिए इंसेंटिव नहीं मिला ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the university had made an offer that if given some encouragement it could increase the production of electrodes and whether that offer has not been accepted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir. At present, there are six factories which are producing electrodes and licences have been given to nine more firms and letters of intent have also been issued to four more firms.

Shri Priya Gupta: Since the advanced days of industrialisation in India welding has a very good demand, has the Ministry thought of setting up any production shops for these electrodes and electrodes with other elements in India?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The capacity fixed by the Planning Commission is 1,080 running feet, and it is hoped that when these factories come up the demand would be met.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह विद्युत की न्यूनता के कारण हमारे उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है तो क्या विद्युत वस्तुतः न्यून है अथवा इस विद्युत शक्ति का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एलेक्ट्रोड्स के सम्बन्ध में है ।

Shri Warior: By what time do the Government expect these factories to begin production of electrodes and the necessary things such as the coiled wire, etc.?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri Hathi): We would be able to meet the target by 1965.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात के कारखाने

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*२५२. **श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :**
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों के विस्तार की योजना के बारे में इस बीच अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). General approval in principle to the expansions has been given, but a final approval to the expansions will be given only when the product mix and the methods of financing the expansions have been clearly settled. These matters will be considered shortly on the basis of the reports prepared by the Companies and the estimated costs, both Indian and foreign exchange.

[(क) और (ख). विस्तार के लिए सिद्धान्ततः सामान्य स्वीकृति दे दी गई है परन्तु अन्तिम स्वीकृति तभी दी जायगी जब प्राडक्ट

मिक्स (तैयार माल की किस्म) और विस्तार के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करने के बारे में स्पष्ट रूप से फैसले हो जायेंगे। कम्पनियों द्वारा तैयार की गई रिपोर्टों तथा भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा की अनुमानित लागत के आधार पर इन मामलों पर शीघ्र ही विचार किया जायगा]

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any proposal has been put up by the existing private sector steel plants for expanding their capacity and, if so, to what extent they will be permitted to expand?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): TISCO's proposal is to expand it from 2 million tonnes to 3 million tonnes and Indian Iron's proposal is to expand it from 1 million tonnes to 2 million tonnes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any government assistance will be given to these private sector steel plants; if so, to what extent?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have already answered, that when they make concrete proposals what assistance the Government should give will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A sum of Rs. 10 crores was given as loan to TISCO for expansion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that amount has been recovered by Government so far; if not, may I know the reasons for the same?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not been recovered. It is currently under discussion between the Government and TISCO.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लोहा

*२४४. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या **इस्पात और भारी उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश को लोहे में आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) इस काम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) और (ख). कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र की प्रायोजनाओं में अतिरिक्त क्षमता लाइसेंस की जा रही है। चौथी योजना की प्रत्याशा में भिलाई में एक धमन भट्टी लगाने का भी विचार है। बहुत सी बड़ी और छोटी भट्टियां लगाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। इस साल के अन्त तक पक्के फैसले किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

मोटरों के पुर्जे

*२५३. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि देश में मोटरों के पुर्जों, टायरों व ट्यूबों की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाजार में इन चीजों की कमी है और इनको चोर बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति सुधार ने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सरकार को कीमतों में हुई कथित वृद्धि के बारे में कोई भी शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(ख) मोटरों के टायरों और ट्यूबों की कमी नहीं है तथा इनका इतना उत्पादन होता है कि देश की मांग पूरी करके निर्यात के लिये भी फालतू माल बच जाता है। जहां तक मोटरों के पुर्जों का सम्बन्ध है देश में बढ़ता हुआ उत्पादन भी आवश्यकता को देखते हुए

कम है किन्तु पुराने आयातकों तथा वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं को ही इनका आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Projects with Czech collaboration

*254. **Shri Hem fiRaj:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the various projects with their names and location which are being set up during Third Plan period with Czech Government's collaboration;

(b) the cost of such projects and whether credit is being advanced by the Czech. Government to the Indian Government; and

(c) the progress made in their setting up?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The following projects are being set up during the Third Plan period with Czech. Collaboration Credit Agreement of the 24th November, 1959. (Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library). Rough Estimates of the Capital Costs of the projects are given below:—

Name of project	Location	Rough Estimates of Capital Cost.
		(Rs. crores)
1. 3rd Stage of Foundary Forge Plant.	Ranchi (Bihar State)	24·66
2. Heavy Machine Tool Plant.	Do.	23·30
3. High Pressure Boiler Plant.	Tiruchirapalli (Madras State)	18·00
4. Heavy Power Equipment Plant.	Ramachandrapuram near Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).	27·50

(c) The Detailed Project Reports of these Projects have been accepted and Contracts for the supply of machinery and equipment and for rendering technical co-operation in the establishment of the Plants have been concluded with Messrs. Technoexport, Prague. Copies of these contracts are also available in the Parliament Library.

Rubber Factory

*255. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given licence to a private firm to set up a factory in Kerala for the manufacture of reclaimed rubber with American collaboration;

(b) if so, the name of the firms;

(c) the estimated cost of the factory; and

(d) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). M|s Jai Hind Agencies, Cochin have been informed that Government would be prepared to grant them an industrial licence to set up a factory in Kerala in collaboration with an American firm for the manufacture of reclaimed rubber subject to their being able to arrange the import of plant and machinery on terms and conditions acceptable to Governmest.

(c) About **Rs. 15 lakhs.**

(d) The factory could be expected to go into production in about two years' time after the issue of the industrial licence.

U.N. Aid Club

*256. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegate to the 32-nation preparatory meeting

held in Geneva for the trade and development conference to be held next year proposed the creation of a U.N. Aid club; and

(b) if so, the response from the other delegates?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Jute

*257. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) when the minimum price of raw jute to be fixed for this season will be announced;

(b) the steps being taken by the State Trading Corporation to see that buying centres are set up in the heart of the rural areas growing jute to benefit the pimary producers; and

(c) the number of such centres being contemplated for West Bengal?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The price support policy for raw jute for the coming season was announced in the House on the 8th April, 1963. The same policy is to remain in force until further modified.

(b) The State Trading Corporation at present effects its purchases through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, which is a representative body of the Apex Co-operatives in States. The arrangements proposed by the Corporation for the current season cover purchases from procurement centres in the secondary markets which will again be linked to hundreds of primary marketing centres spread over the area of operation of maketing societies of all the jute-growing states.

(c) 32 procurement centres linked to 100 primary marketing centres are expected to be set up in West Bengal.

Public Sector Undertakings

*258. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Hyderabad in July he emphasized the need for freeing public sector undertakings from the stranglehold of bureaucratic delays, public controversies and political interference;

(b) if so, the extent and the manner in which these tendencies are observable in public sector undertakings; and

(c) the steps being taken to achieve the desired effect?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries did emphasise in his speech at Hyderabad the importance of streamlining the administration of public sector enterprises and did in that connection point out that governmental procedures were not suited to the running of industrial units. Having regard to the history of these enterprises, it is a fact that at times the tendency to adopt governmental procedures is observed in such undertakings. The whole matter has been discussed recently at a meeting of senior government officials who were asked to examine the manner in which necessary improvements can be brought about. The recommendations of this committee of officials are under consideration.

Exports

*259. { Shri Morarka: / Shri Ravindra Varma: }

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call foreign experts to survey our export problems to stimulate exports; and

(b) if so, from which countries they will be called?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out.

Methylated Spirit

*260. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of methylated spirit in Delhi and that its price has risen from Re. 1 per bottle to Rs. 2·50 per bottle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the authorities to keep the prices down?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Owing to increased usage of Alcohol for industrial purposes, scheduled supply of Methylated spirit from U.P. was not received in Delhi in time during the latter half of July, 1963, as a result of which the retail price of this commodity went up. Restricted supply of spirit has since been received from U.P. and its price has since stabilised.

(c) The following steps have been taken to keep the prices down.

(i) Efforts are being made to ensure regular supply of spirit from U.P.

(ii) It is being released to the retailers on the clear understanding that its sale price would not exceed the limit that may be fixed by the excise authorities from time to time.

(iii) stocks and accounts of the dealers are subjected to check by the excise staff to ensure that no artificial shortage is created.

(iv) The retailers have been instructed to declare their available stock in a conspicuous place in their shops.

(v) The private possession limit and the retail sale limit of the item is being brought down.

Phyto-chemical Project

*261. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Vasudevan Nair: / Shri Warior: / Shri P. R. Chakraverti: / Shri Maniyangadan: / Shri A. V. Raghavan: / Shri Ravindra Varma: / Shri Morarka: / Shri Kapur Singh: / Shri Buta Singh: / Shri Indrajit Gupta: / Shri M. K. Kumaran: / Shri P. Kunhan: / Shri Gulshan: }

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 941 on the 19th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the details of technological processes to be adopted at the Neriamangalam Phyto-Chemical project have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether any contract has been signed for the construction and supply of the machinery?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir. This is under consideration.

Transit Facilities for Nepal

*262. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishamchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2089 on the 19th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on Nepal Government's request for grant of greater transit facilities through India, particularly those in relation to transport of goods from Nepal to Pakistan and *vice-versa*; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Transit facilities from Radhikapur and Wagha on East and West Pakistan border respectively to points on the Indo-Nepalese Border was the subject of discussion with the Nepalese Delegation which recently visited India. The Indian Delegation assured the visiting Delegation that the Government of India would be willing to provide the necessary arrangements and facilities required by Nepal for the flow of its transit trade within the frame-work of the Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty of 1960. The Nepalese Delegation were requested to indicate the expected volume of trade, Nepal's requirements of wagons and the points of destination etc., so as to enable the authorities in India to determine the character and quantum of facilities to be provided.

Chemical Intermediates Manufacturing Project

*263. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project for the manufacture of chemical intermediates in collaboration with the West German firm of Bayer has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Co-operation

*264. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint decision has been taken by India and European Economic Community regarding the increased economic co-operation between the two; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. After the breakdown of the U.K.—EEC negotiations, it was indicated that the proposals for concluding a Comprehensive Trade Agreement with the Commonwealth Countries like India, Pakistan and Ceylon would be taken up. Our Ambassador to the EEC has been continuously in touch with the authorities on this question. It has been reported that this was considered by the Council of Ministers of the EEC countries at their meeting on the 29th July,

1963 and that they have asked the technical officers of the Commission to make further detailed studies of the various problems arising in this connection. A final decision on this is expected to be taken by the Council later during this year.

हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग

*२६५. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री हेम राज :

क्या **विधि** मन्त्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दू धार्मिक धर्मस्व आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर अपनी राय भेज दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :(क) आसाम, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल के सिवा सभी राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दू धर्मस्व आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर अपनी राय भेज दी है । मणिपुर, दादरा और नागर हवेली, गोआ और पांडीचेरी के सिवा और सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासकों के उत्तर भी प्राप्त हो गये हैं । जिन राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक अपनी राय नहीं भेजी है उनको तार द्वारा याद दिलाई गयी है ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट पर अब तक प्राप्त रायों के आधार पर विचार किया गया है किन्तु अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि कुछ राज्य सरकारों की रायों का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है ।

Machine Building Industry

*266. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Productivity Team on machine building industry which recently visited Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia has made any recommendations regarding the development of machine building industry in India;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copy of the Team Report on Machine Building Industry was laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1963. A summary of the recommendations of the Team is contained on pages 35 to 37 of the Report.

(c) The recommendations have not been considered by Government.

Supply Missions Abroad

*267. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Economic and Defence Coordination** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are opening two new Supply Missions in Moscow and Dusseldorf;

(b) if so, the regions to be covered by each; and

(c) the scope of these new missions and how it would affect the functioning of I.S.D., London and Supply Mission at Washington?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): (a) The question is still in a preliminary stage and no final decision has been taken so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Precision Instruments Factory in Kerala

*268. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Visudevan Nair:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement had been signed between India and Soviet Union in May this year providing for the establishment of a precision instruments factory near Palghat in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement; **and**

(c) the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A Protocol was signed by the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the 25th May, 1963 according to which the Government of the U.S.S.R. shall provide economic and technical assistance to India in the establishment of the Second Precision Instruments Plant. The technical assistance will be financed out of the balance of the credit extended to the Government of India under the Indo Soviet Agreement of the 9th November, 1957.

The second precision Instruments plant will be located in **Kerala and** will be for the manufacture of mechanical, pneumatic and hydraulic instruments.

Pakistani Cotton

*269. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **International Trade be pleased to state:**

(a) whether Government are negotiating for the import of Pakistani cotton;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in that direction?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Trade Delegation has left for Karachi to negotiate a new Trade Agreement with the Government of Pakistan. All the matters including the one in the question will be discussed.

New Industrial Units

743. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new industrial units set up in Rajasthan State with particular reference to the Districts of Bikaner, Churu and Ganganagar during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) details of progress made so far; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 186 new units have been set up in the Industrial Estates and Industrial areas of Rajasthan during 3rd Plan period. A copy of the statement showing the names of the units is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1528/63]. Information in respect of new units set up outside the Industrial Estates and Industrial areas is being collected by the Director of Industries, Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) 106 units have since come into production.

(c) A sum of Rs. 72,99,000 has been spent on construction of Estates, development of Industrial areas, grant of loans to Small Scale Industries. It

includes a sum of Rs. 8,97,000 spent in the districts of Bikaner, Churu and Ganganagar.

Training of Planning Personnel

744. Shri Sideshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning officials are being sent for training under a scheme of ECAFE in Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok;

(b) if so, the special features of this training scheme;

(c) how many officials from India are to be trained; and

(d) who will bear the expenses of training?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). The ECAFE Secretariat propose to start the first basic training course offered by the Asian Institute in January, 1964. For the 1964 training course, thirty training places will be available under the Institute's budgetary provisions. Member Governments (including India) have been requested to nominate upto six candidates each for selection by the Director of the Institute to participate in the first basic training course. The question of nomination of personnel from India, to be trained in the Institute, is at present under consideration.

(b) The Asian Institute will provide training, research and advisory services to member and associate member countries in the programming and implementation of their national development plans.

(d) The United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations provides a stipend of Baht 5, 200 a month (approximately US $250) for the duration of the fellowship. It also pays for travel to and from Bangkok, gives a grant for the purchase of books related to the training programme and provides an allowance for initial expenses. It is a condition of the awards that the Governments or other employing agencies concerned will continue to pay the salaries of the fellows during the period of training, which will be of nine to ten months' duration.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

745. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial Co-operative Societies functioning at present in Orissa; and

(b) the kind of Societies and their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small-Scale Industries

746. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Small Scale Industries in Orissa are getting assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) if so, the number of industries and the nature and extent of assistance given to them so far during the last three years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. All Units coming within the definition of Small Scale Industries are entitled to assistance from the Small Industries Service Institute.

(b) Assistance rendered during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given below:

(i) Purely technical advice—2,152 parties.

(ii) Information for starting new industries—954 parties.

(iii) Number of visits by Officers for technical guidance—2,823.

(iv) Other assistance—783.

Small-Scale Units

747. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale units benefited by the Industrial Extension Service in Orissa during 1961-62; and

(b) the total amount of loans granted to them during the same period; and

(c) the nature of the small scale units in Orissa and the scope for their development?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

	1961-62
1. Number of factory units	705
2. Number of parties given technical advice ..	854
3. Number of parties given information to start new industries ..	303
4. Number of parties given other assistance ..	153

(b) A sum of Rs. 3,05,313 was granted as loan by the State Government under State Aid to Industries in Orissa during 1961-62.

(c) A note is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1529|63].

Development of Industries

748. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale industries and cottage industries in Orissa during 1962-63 have been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount spent or proposed to be spent thereon and the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The estimated expenditure by the State Govt. on the development of Small Scale Industries in Orissa during 1962-63 was Rs. 76·49 crores. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 44·05 lakhs was spent by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission direct in that State. Nature of the Schemes:

(i) Handloom,
(ii) Handicrafts,
(iii) Small Scale Industries,
(iv) Industrial Estates,
(v) Sericulture,
(vi) Coir and
(vii) Khadi and Village Industries.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

749. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial cooptrative societies functioning at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the kind of societies and their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

750. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan are getting assistance from the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) if so, the number of industries and the nature and extent of assistance given to them so far during the last three years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. All units coming within the definition of Small Scale Inlustries are entitled to assistance from the Small Industries Service Institute.

(b) Assistance rendered during the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 is given below:

(i) Purely technical advice—6,277 parties.

(ii) Information for starting new industries—4,425 parties.

(iii) Number of visits by Officers for technical guidance—3,428.

(iv) Other assistance—3,602 units.

Import of Steel

751. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange ceiling given to Rajasthan for import of steel during 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The foreign exchange allotment to the State of Rajasthan for the year 1962-63 for import of steel was Rs. 26:64 lakhs.

मैसूर का रेशम उद्योग

७५२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर रेशम उद्योग संघ ने एक स्मरण पत्र पेश किया है जिस में यह मांग की गई है कि इस उद्योग के संरक्षण को और दस वर्ष तक जारी रखा जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख) मैसूर सिल्क एसोसिएशन ने प्रशुल्क आयोग को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है जिसमें संरक्षण जारी रखने का निवेदन किया गया है । इसका कारण उसने यह बताया है कि भारत में कच्ची रेशम के भाव बहुत ऊंचे होने के कारण यह उद्योग प्रशुल्क में संरक्षण दिये बिना विदेशों से प्रतिद्वंदिता नहीं कर सकता ।

(ग) प्रशुल्क आयोग इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Salt

753. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of salt at present in the country and the total requirement thereof; and

(b) the total annual production of salt in the State of Orissa and its total requirements?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) About 4 million tonnes and 3·7 million tonnes respectively.

(b) About 45,000 tonnes and 1,23,000 tonnes respectively.

Training abroad in Cottage and Small Scale Industries

754. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Rajasthan sent abroad for training in the Cottage and Small Scale Industries during the last three years; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's Export Trade

755 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1819 on the 13th April, 1963 and state:

(a) the specific difficulties faced in relation to India's export trade which were discussed at the 19th Session of the ECAFE;

(b) the recommendations made at the meeting to overcome those difficulties;

(c) whether the recommendations have been examined by Government; and

(d) the result of such examination and what action is to be taken to overcome the difficulties in the light of these recommendations?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There was no detailed discussion at the 19th Session of the ECAFE about any specific difficulties faced in relation to India's export trade.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export of Ferro Metals

756. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of ferro metals to U.S.A. had declined considerably;

(b) if so, to what extent and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stem this downward trend?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Ferro metals are not being exported at present. The only ferro alloy that is being exported to the U.S.A. is ferro manganese. The export statistics of ferro manganese to the U.S.A. from 1960-61 is as below:

Year	*Quantity in metric tons*
1960-61 . ..	47,000
1961-62 . ..	56,000
1 . ..	8,000

(c) The export of ferro manganese to the U.S.A. is being stimulated through barter deals. Under the State Trading Corporation of India|Commodity Credit Corporation of the U.S.A. barter agreement 130,000 metric tons of ferro manganese is expected to be exported to the U.S.A.

Expansion of F.A.C.T.

757. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third stage of the expansion programme of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, is completed; and

(b) if so, whether production has already started in the Ammonium Chloride Plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Third stage of the Expansion Programme of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited is expected to be completed in 1965-66.

(b) FACT has been in production of Ammonium Chloride since 1955. The present capacity is 8,000 tonnes per annum. When the Third Stage of Expansion is completed, it will be raised to 25,000 tonnes per annum.

Export of C.I. Castings

758. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of exporting C.I. castings to West European countries;

(b) whether the market for the same has been explored; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A Trade delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council which visited West Europe recently has reported that West Europe offers opportunities for certain engineering goods which include iron and steel castings for machine tools and machine building industries and other components and parts.

2. Certain measures for publicity; participation in trade fairs in West Europe; encouragement to visits by European businessmen to India and vice versa; and establishment of joint ventures etc. are under examination.

Neera

759. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the production of 'Neera' (the sweet sap of palm trees); and

(b) the detais thereof and the success achieved in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). With a view to increase the production of Neera and Palm-gur, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is making efforts to:

(i) secure adequate number of trees to the tappers for tapping;

(ii) introduce improved equipment and tools; and

(iii) introduce improved methods for tapping trees more efficiently.

With this object in view, the Commission have made provision to:

(i) Grant of loans to tappers to enable them to organise themselves into co-operatives;

(ii) Grant of loan to Co-operative Societies towards working capital for undertaking production and sale of Neera, Palm-gur and other products of Palm Trees;

(iii) Establishment of propaganda units for popularising the consumption of Neera and Palm products;

(iv) Train in the Central and State Training Institutes in improved methods of tapping of using better tools and equipment; and

(v) Train in scientific method of preservation of Neera and manufacture of Palm gur and other products at the Bharatiya Tad Gud Shilpa Bhavan, Dahanu (Maharashtra) and other selected centres.

2. In addition, the Commission has recently appointed an Expert Committee to examine the question of having a uniform and simpler excise policy to enable the tappers to obtain trees in adequate numbers. The State Governments have been requested to examine the question of regulating charges for renting out trees to tappers as the tree rent is a major component in the cost of production of Neera and other products of Palm Trees. It has also been proposed to the State Governments that they should, as far as possible, release palm trees owned by them for tapping Neera at nominal rents to the Co-operative Societies of tappers.

3. As a result of these steps, the sales of Neera have increased from about 50·55 lakhs litres in 1953-54 to 199·20 lakhs litres in 1962-63. The production of edible palm products such as palm sugar and palm candy and non-edible palm products such as mats, fibre brushes, etc. which was practically negligible in 1953-54 increased to Rs. 4·36 lakhs in 1962-63 (in value).

Indian Handicrafts

760. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for Indian Handicrafts of all types at Aden;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to boost up the export; and

(c) when the demand of the market is likely to be met?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is a demand for Indian Handicrafts of all types at Aden. During 1962-63, handicrafts worth Rs. 19,15,897 were exported to Aden.

(b) and (c). With a view to promoting export of handicrafts, the Export Promotion Scheme for handicrafts has been recently revised to provide for increased incentives. The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, have under consideration a proposal for arranging sale of handicrafts through the depot to be set up at the 'Steamer Point' by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society. It is, however, not possible to give an exact idea of time by when it would be possible to meet the entire demand of the market.

Refrigerators

761. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scope for export of refrigerators made in India; and

(b) if so, the attempts being made to find out its market?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Scope for export of Indian refrigerators is limited, mainly due to high cost of production and consequent uncompetitive prices quoted by Indian exporters and consumer's preference for established foreign brands.

(b) Efforts are, however, being made by Indian manufacturers to explore markets in foreign countries. In order to strengthen the competitive position of our refrigerators, the exporters are permitted to import against exports, raw materials, components etc. not indigenously available, besides allocation of indigenous items of iron and steel at concessional prices. They are also assisted in display of their wares in exhibitions, fairs and show rooms abroad as also in foreign publicity.

Durgapur Steel Plant

762. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme before Government to regularise the services of the temporary staff who are serving for the last 3 to 4 years in the Durgapur Steel Project;

(b) if not, what kind of benefits will be given to them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers went on strike for some time as their services were not recognised?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) On the operation side, employees are appointed on temporary basis only for work which is essentially of a temporary nature or involves temporary increase in permanent work. Those who complete 12 months continuous service in one or more posts in connection with temporary increase in permanent work are treated as permanent employees. However temporary staff on the construction side, particularly of work-charged/Muster Roll establishment, cannot be given permanent employment for obvious reasons. They are considered for absorption in regular posts to the extent possible;

(b) Retrenched employees are given the benefits admissible under the law.

(c) No, Sir.

Cement for West Bengal

763. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that required quota of cement for West Bengal was not sanctioned by the Central Government leading to a great shortage of cement in that State; and

(b) whether Government now propose to sanction more cement to West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) In order to meet large requirements of cement arising from the national emergency Government have had to impose a cut on the normal quarterly allocations of cement to States and Central Authorities. Against the normal quarterly allotment of 1,34,400 tonnes of cement under the State quota the following allotment was made to West Bengal Gvernment:

Period	*Quantity (In Metric Tonnes)*
January-March, 1963	1,00,800
April-June, 1963	1,14,240
July-September, 1963	1,20,900

(b) It is difficult to increase the State quota without a substantial increase in the production of cement.

Export of Rails

764. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state whether India is exporting rails to Sudan, which have been specially produced in Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): An offer for the export of 12500 tonnes of Rails to Sudan has been accepted by Hindustan Steels. These rails will be rolled in Bhilai Steel Plant.

कुटीर उद्योग

७६५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९५८ से जुलाई, १९६३ के अन्तिम सप्ताह तक कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए राज्यों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) किस राज्य को सबसे अधिक ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ग) किस कुटीर उद्योग के लिए सब से अधिक ऋण दिया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (ग). मांगी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी करने में आवश्यकता से अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा ।

Cement Factory at Bonakalu, Andhra Pradesh

766. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the proposal to set up a cement factory at Bonakalu, Khamman District, Andhra Pradesh, stands;

(b) the areas from where limestone will be supplied to this factory; and

(c) whether the licence has been granted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi) (a) A letter of intent has been granted to the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, approving their scheme for setting up a cement factory of annual capacity of 200,000 tonnes, near Bonakalu.

(b) Limestone for the proposed factory will be drawn from the Jaggayyapeta area of Krishna district;

(c) No, sir. A formal licence will be issued after the Corporation make satisfactory arrangements for the plant and equipment required.

Praga Tools Corporation

767. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the plant and machinery required for the lathe chuck project in the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., have since been placed;

(b) if so, when the same are likely to be received;

(c) whether the examination of the detailed project for the setting up of a new unit by the Company for manufacturing light and medium varieties of Polish type machine tools has since been completed; and

(d) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Not yet, sir. In December 1962, the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., requested their technical collaborator M/s. F. Pratt & Co., U.K. to place orders for the machinery required for the manufacture of lathe chucks. The U.K. firm has asked for certain clarifications which have since been furnished. It is expected that orders for the machinery would be placed shortly.

(c) and (d). It has been decided not to entrust the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., with the manufacture of any more items of machine tools until their present expansion schemes are completed.

औषधि-निर्माण संयंत्र

७६८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री २३ नवम्बर, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत रूस की सहायता से जो चार औषधि निर्माण सन्यन्त्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इन सन्यन्त्रों के लिये सोवियत रूस से अब तक कितनी सहायता मिल चुकी है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक सन्यन्त्र के लिये आवश्यक इंजीनियरों, कारीगरों व अन्य कर्मचारियों की भर्ती व ट्रेनिंग के लिये कैसी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) एन्टीबायोटिक्स प्रायोजना, ऋषिकेश, सिंथेटिक ड्रग्स प्रायोजना हैदराबाद और सर्जीकल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स प्रायोजना, मद्रास के सन्यन्त्रों के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण खण्डों का निर्माण आरम्भ हो चुका है। सोवियत रूस से भी मशीनों की खेपें आनी शुरू हो गई हैं औ भारत में उपलब्ध होने वाले उपकरणों के लिये भी आर्डर दिये जा रहे हैं। सन्यन्त्र नारियमंलगम् के फाइटो कैमीकल सन्यन्त्र के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि इसका मामला अभी और विचाराधीन है।

(ख) मे० टैक्नो एक्सपोर्ट, मास्को से अब तक मिली प्रविधिक सहायता का मूल्य लगभग ३.५ करोड़ रुपये हैं जिसमें प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट, कार्यकारी ड्राइंग्स तथा उपकरणों के आयात का मूल्य भी शामिल है।

(ग) इन कारखानों के लिये महत्वपूर्ण प्रविधिक कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना मे० टक्नोएक्सपोर्ट के परामर्श से तैयार करली गई है। ये कर्मचारी तीन समूहों में जाकर सोवियत रूस में प्रशिक्षण लेंगे जिनमें से दो समूह पहले ही रूस को जा चुके हैं। इन प्रशिक्षणार्थियों का चुनाव एक अखिल भारतीय आधार पर विज्ञापन करके किया जाता है।

इन कारखानों के लिये आवश्यक अन्य प्रविधिक कर्मचारियों की भर्ती तथा प्रशिक्षण के ब्यौरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

Salt Experts' Visit to France

769. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to send a team of salt experts to France;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit; and

(c) the composition of this team, if finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The question of deputing a study team consisting of representatives of salt and allied industries to France with a view to studying, on the spot, the latest techniques in France for collection, refining, handling and transportation of salt in order to be able to apply them with advantage to the domestic industry is under consideration. No decision has yet been reached with regard either to the principle of sending the delegation or to its composition.

Handloom Weavers of Kerala

770. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from handloom weavers of Kerala about the enhanced prices of dyes, chemimals and yarn; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to check the rise in prices of the above commodities?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A representation from M/s. The Calicut Handloom Factory Owners' Association has been received on the matter.

At present, there is no control either over the distribution or on the prices of dyes and chemicals produced indigenously but the handloom munufacturers can obtain their requirements at reasonable prices direct from the indigenous manufacturers of dyes and chemicals. With a view to arranging supplies from indigenous sources, the All India Handloom Board, Bombay have also requested the Director of Handlooms, Kerala, to forward consolidated demands for dyes and chemicals from the handloom weavers of Kerala State. Dyes and chemicals are also allowed to be imported against the export of handloom fabrics under the Export Promotion Scheme. As regards cotton yarn, prices for all counts of yarn have been fixed under the voluntary price control scheme.

Subsidising Yarn Purchase of Handloom Factories

771. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received representations for subsidising pro rata the purchase of yarn made by handloom factories or for allowing rebate on the sales; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A representation from M/s. The Calicut Handloom Factory Owners' Association has been received on the matter. The Policy of the Government of India is to develop the handloom industry in the cooperative sector. This Association which is not in the cooperative field, does not therefore get any financial assistance from the Government. State Governments have been advised to take steps to organise weavers and exporters outside the cooperative fold into recognised Associations in order to arrange supplies of yarn to them.

खरादों का निर्यात

७७२. {श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
{श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मन्त्री १३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८३९

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम जर्मनी और स्विटजरलैण्ड तथा नेपाल के अतिरिक्त एशिया के किन किन देशों को गत तीन महीनों में खराद मशीनों का निर्यात किया गया और उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : नेपाल के अतिरिक्त एशिया के किसी अन्य देश को हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा खरादों या अन्य मशीनों का निर्यात नहीं किया गया है ।

Service Centres in Foreign Countries

773. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1064 on the 26th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any criteria have been laid down for the opening of Service Centres in countries where our machineries like sewing machines and fans are being exported regularly and in large quantities; and

(b) the number of Service Centres opened so far?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No criteria have been laid down by Government for opening Service Centres abroad by Indian firms. The Reserve Bank of India releases foreign exchange liberally to Indian firms for opening such centres abroad or appointment of their agents for after-sales service, on merits of each case.

(b) The information is being collected.

Cement

774. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the number of complaints received by Government regarding the shortage and adulteration of cement during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): There is an overall shortage of cement in the country and the State Governments have been advised to distribute the available quantities of cement on the basis of relative essentiality and priority of each demand. State Governments have so far received four complaints regarding adulteration of cement. One complaint was not substantiated and investigations and proceedings have been instituted in the remaining.

Constituent Assembly Documents

775. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state whether Government are considering any scheme to publish important Constituent Assembly documents and/or to issue an authentic history of the framing of the Constitution of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Government have no such scheme under consideration. Government are, however, aware that the Indian Institute of Public Administration have undertaken the work of bringing out an authoritative history of the Constitution of India and that they have made some progress in that regard.

कम्पनियां

७७६. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:**
श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९६२ से ३१ मार्च, १९६३ तक भारत में कितनी कम्पनियों की रजिस्ट्री हुई; और

(ख) ये कम्पनियां किन किन राज्यों में बनी हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) १ अप्रैल, १९६२ से ३१ मार्च, १९६३ तक

भारत में १४६७ कम्पनियों की रजिस्ट्री की गई थी ।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष १९६२-६३ में राज्यवार रजिस्ट्री की गई कम्पनियों की संख्या बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-१५३०/६३)

Counsel's fee

777. **Shri R. R. Morarka:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid by his Ministry as counsel's fees during the years 1960, 1961 and 1962; and

(b) whether a statement showing the number of the counsels and the fees paid to them will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

		Rs.	Total Rs.
(a) 1960-61	Counsels' Fees .	44,98·00	1,60,498·00
	Counsels' Retainers .	1,56,000·co	
1961-62	Counsels' Fees .	3,402·87	1,59,402·87
	Counsels' Retainers .	1,56,000·00	
1962-63	Counsels' Fees	11,135·00	1,72,535·co
	Counsels' Retainers	1,61,400·00	

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1531/63].

Tea Manufacturing Process

778. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a moisture testing device for measuring water contents of tea at various stages of tea manufacturing process has been lately devised by a firm in Derbyshire in U.K.;

(b) whether similar device is being used in the manufacture of tea in our tea factories; and

(c) whether the conventional method differs from the new device and if so, what are the improvements in the new device?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A news item to this effect appeared in the Press.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Moisture meters currently in use in tea gardens are up-to-date ones and meet the requirements satisfactorily. The reports received so far about the new device and the manufacturer's claim, as far as could be ascertained, are yet to be verified in the field. There does not appear to be any basic difference between the new meter and the existing devices in use in India.

Election Petitions

779. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of election petitions filed after the General Elec-

tions and the bye-elections thereafter to the Parliament and Legislatures, State-wise and the number so far disposed of, State-wise;

(b) how many appeals against the final decisions or against ad interim orders of Election Tribunals were filed to the different High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(c) the position of disposal of such appeals by the concerned authorities?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) to (c). Two statements containing the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1532/63].

वनस्पति घी

७८०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में वनस्पति घी के भाव मई, १९६३ में असाधारण रूप से बढ़ गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भाव-वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) दिल्ली में वनस्पति घी के भाव मार्च, अप्रैल, १९६३ की तुलना में मई, १९६३ में कुछ बढ़ गये ।

(ख) सरकार भावों के रुख पर निगाह रख रही है तथा यदि और जब आवश्यकता होगी, आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी ।

Textile Machinery Factory

781. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a plan to start a textile machinery factory in private sector at Indore;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the present short fall in the requirement for such machinery; and

(d) how much of it is being met by indigenous production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, has been granted to a private firm for the establishment of a new undertaking at Indore for the manufacture of:

(1) Drawing frames	100 Nos. per annum
(2) Speed frames	150 Nos. per annum
(3) Ring frames	600 Nos. per annum
(4) High Speed Winding Machines	50 Nos. per annum
(5) Single Spindle Pirn winders	50 Nos. per annum.

(b) The capital cost of the project has not yet been worked out.

(c) and (d). The Third Plan target of production of textile machinery is Rs. 20 crores per annum. As against this the present production is of the order of Rs. 14.5 crores. Textile machinery worth about Rs. 20 crores is being imported.

Cement Production

782. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development schemes to raise the output of the cement factories at Satna and Kymore have been approved;

(b) if so, when these are expected to be implemented; and

(c) th annual production of cement at present and what it would be after the expansion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Kymore—	Expansion scheme for production of white cement.	August, 1964
	Expansion scheme for production of portland cement.	March, 1966.
	Satna expansion scheme	December, 196

(c) The existing installed capacity of the Kymore Cement factory is about 582,000 tonnes a year and that of the Satna cement factory about 251,000 tonnes a year. The expansion schemes at Kymore are for the production of about 25,000 tonnes of white cement a year and about 180,000 tonnes of portland cement a year. The expansion scheme at Satna will have a capacity of 330,000 tonnes a year.

Emergency Production Committee

783. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Rourkela Steel Plant has decided to constitute an Emergency Production Committee; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table a statement detailing the aims and objects of the Committee, its powers and responsibilities?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. An Emergency Production Committee has already been constituted at Rourkela.

(b) Emergency Production Committee will deal with matters directly concerned with production in the Plant in the present emergency, and will make recommendations to the General Superintendent and the General Manager for stepping up production through:

(i) working extra hours, on Sundays and holidays whenever possible;

(ii) working multiple shifts, wherever possible;

(iii) fuller utilisation of idle capacity;

(iv) achieving higher productivity through—

(1) improvement of methods,

(2) proper upkeep of machinery,

(3) efficient use of material and elimination of waste,

(4) efficient use of safety precautions and devices, etc.

(v) setting definite targets of production and their fulfilment in time or before time, if possible;

(vi) reduction of costs; and

(vii) reduction in absenteeism and turn over.

Small Scale Industries in Kerala

784. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to Kerala during the first two years of the Third Plan for encouraging the development of small industries in the State; and

(b) the amount spent during this period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The total expenditure incurred by the Government of Kerala on the development of Small Scale Industries during the first two years of the Third Plan was as follows:—

Grant	Rs. 25·33 lakhs
Loan	Rs. 43·03 lakhs

Out of this amount, the figures of entitlement of Kerala Government for central assistance for 1961-62 worked out to Rs. 15·60 lakhs and Rs. 10·72 lakhs for loans and grants respectively. As regards 1962-63, sums of Rs. 13·10 lakhs and Rs. 9·46 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Government of Kerala as Centre's share of financial assistance of loans and grants, respectively. These figures are subject to final adjustments later, on the basis of detailed accounts for 1962-63

Rubber Plantation

785. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1175 on the 3rd May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether as a result of the steps taken by Government to develop rubber plantation during the Third Five Year Plan so far the production of rubber has increased;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the total amount so far spent by the Centre in this respect?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 25,697 Metric tonnes in 1960-61 to 32,239 Metric tonnes in 1962-63, *i.e.* by 26 per cent.

(c) Rs. 1,02,27,115/- which includ- Rs. 31,39,000 given as loan to the Kerala Government for its Rubber Planting Corporation.

Handicrafts

786. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Handicrafts Board has submitted any scheme for the mutual exchange of handicrafts between different States in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The All India Handicrafts Board prepared a model scheme for inter-state trade in handicrafts in 1955 and recommended it to the different State Governments and Emporia, for implementation.

(b) A copy of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1533/63].

Dry fruits

787. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have suspended the issue of custom clearance permits for dry fruits from Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of dry fruits showed a spurt thereafter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue of Customs Clearance Permits for dry fruits from Afghanistan has been suspended as imports have exceeded the ceiling under the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Flowers

788. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of earning of foreign exchange by the export of flowers have been investigated; and

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange can be earned and by which flowers?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The demand for Indian flowers from foreign countries is not so significant yet as to engage the attention of the Government for investigation of the possibilities of earning foreign exchange.

(b) Does not arise.

Patent for Drugs

789. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Committee has been set up to go into the pattern of patent for drugs and processed food; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee and reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have under active consideration the revision of the entire law relating to patens and a Cabinet Committee went into the matter recently. I shall be shortly bringing before the House a comprehensive bill to replace the existing Patents Act.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

790. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore agreed to be sold and exported by the State Trading Corporation to Japan in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 (upto June, 1963) and rates at which sold every year; and

(b) the quantities supplied each year and the rates obtained?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1534/63].

Cloth Licensing Order

791. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail dealers in cloth in Delhi have demanded the annulment of the Cloth Licensing Order; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demand and taken any decision thereon?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Bhopal Textile Mills

792. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the relations between the employers and employees of the Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal, have not been cordial for some time past;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had, of late, written to the Centre about it and also sought their advice in the matter; and

(c) if so, the position regarding the Mills as it stands today?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As a result of the report received from the State Government in regard to the unsatisfactory working of the Bhopal Textile Mills, the Central Government have appointed in July, 1963 an Investigation Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The report of the Committee is awaited.

ढलवां लोहा

७९३. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हेम राज :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या **इस्पात और भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जालंधर तथा अन्य नगरों में ढलवां लोहा न मिलने से कई कारखाने बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ढ़लवां लोहा न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क), (ख) और (ग). सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि न केवल पंजाब बल्कि दूसरे राज्यों में भी पिघलाई घरों के लिये फौंडरी ग्रेड में कच्चे लोहे की कमी है। पंजाब में स्थित फौंडरियों से कच्चे लोहे की कमी के बारे में तथा उस के फलस्वरूप निबंधित उत्पादन की शिकायतें भी प्राप्त हुई हैं। इस कमी के कारण उक्त राज्य में फौंडरियों के बन्द होने के बारे में कोई निश्चित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। कच्चे लोहे की सीमित उपलब्धि के कारण राज्य की अधिकतम सीमा के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक फौंडरी की कच्चे लोहे की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई है। १९६३-६४ में प्रत्येक फौंडरी को उस की निर्धारित मात्रा के अनुसार कच्चा लोहा दिया जायेगा।

१९६२ में पंजाब में स्थित केन्द्रीय और राज्य सूची में सम्मिलित फौंडरियों को वर्तमान और अवशिष्ट आर्डरों के प्रति ६२,८११ मीटरी टन कच्चा लोहा सप्लाई किया गया। १९६३ की सप्लाई में निम्न प्रकार थी :—

	मीटरी टन
जनवरी, १९६३	४,६१७
फरवरी, १९६३	५,७४२
मार्च, १९६३	५,२४०
अप्रैल, १९६३	६,४१८
मई, १९६३	६,५४३
जून, १९६३	३,१८३
	३१,७४३

सरकार कच्चे लोहे की और अधिक क्षमता उत्पन्न करने और यहां तक कि कुछ कच्चा लोहा आयात करने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है लेकिन स्पष्ट है कि इन उपायों का कुछ समय के पश्चात् ही परिणाम निकलेगा।

विदेशी शराब

७९४. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विदेशी शराब के आयात की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारन हैं; और

(ग) १९६२ में कितनी विदेशी शराब मंगाई गई ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत में विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों तथा पर्यटकों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए।

(ग) ४४७,००० मीटर।

Export of Rice-bran

795. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large demand for the rice-bran from many foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taken to promote export trade in this commodity?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Demand for Indian rice bran in foreign countries is very limited at present.

(b) Export of rice bran (deoiled) is being developed, and the manufac-

turers/exporters are being given the necessary assistance by way of import licences for spare parts, components, machinery etc. to the extent of 1 per cent of the f.o.b. value f deoiled rice bran exported by them to facilitate deoiling and export of deoiled rice bran.

Second Foundry Forge Plant

796. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 347 on the 23rd November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to establish the Second Foundry Forge Plant in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration and is likely to be finalised soon.

Tobacco

797. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 522 on the 16th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has since considered the proposal for the fixation of minimum export prices for different grades of tobacco; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Under a Gazette notification issued on the 2nd March, 1963 flue-cured-Virginia-tobacco was brought under the Export Trade Control Order and the minimum/maximum export prices for the 1963 crop have been fixed by the government. The State Trading Corporation is not concerned.

खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग

७९८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में केरल खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के विकास में पिछड़ गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में केरल के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कार्यान्वित करने वाली एजेंसियों के मध्य समन्वित प्रयास का अभाव, किसी न किसी कारण से जनता की ओर से अपर्याप्त उत्साह संगठनात्मक तथा कार्य करने संबंधी समस्यायें आदि कुछ ऐसे कारण थे जिनके फलस्वरूप केरल में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों ने अपेक्षाकृत कम प्रगति की है ।

(ग) तीसरी योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे करने के लिये एक कार्य-क्रम बनाने तथा चौथी आयोजना की अवधि के लिये एक योजना तैयार करने के लिये एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया है । कार्यान्वित करने वाली विभिन्न एजेंसियों की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करने की दृष्टि से अनेक प्रशासनात्मक तथा संगठनात्मक कदम उठाये गये हैं जिनमें प्रविधिक तथा परिवीक्षण कर्मचारियों का निकाय बनाना, काम के क्षेत्र का ठीक ठीक निर्धारण करना आदि शामिल है ।

खादी

७९९. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी की उत्पादन लागत बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है और उसे कम करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) खादी की कीमत निश्चित करते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) यह ठीक है कि खादी की कुछ किस्मों की कीमतें कभी कभी बढ़ी हैं ।

(ख) पिछले सात या ८ साल से रूई की कीमतों तथा परिवहन की लागत का बढ़ जाना इस वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण है ।

(ग) खादी की कीमतें निर्धारित करते समय (१) कच्चे माल की लागत (२) धुनाई कताई, तथा बुनाई की मजदूरी (३) परिवहन, स्थापना आदि के ऊपरी खर्चे तथा (४) उत्पादन तथा बिक्री के स्थान पर उत्पादन की लागत में जुड़ जाने वाले लाभों आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

Cement Factory in Madras

800. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to State:

(a) whether any licence has been issued for the establishment of a cement factory in Madras; and

(b) if so, to whom and the capacity of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Two new licences have so far been issued for the establishment of cement factories in Madras State.

(b) One of the licences has been issued to Messrs. India Cements Ltd., Madras, to set up a cement factory of capacity of 200,000 tonnes a year, near Sankaridrug in Salem district; and the other licence has been issued to Messrs. Chettinad Cement Corporation Ltd., Madras, to set up a cement factory of capacity of 400,000 tonnes a year, near Karur in Tiruchirapalli district.

H.M.T.

802. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the expansion scheme of the Hindustan Machine Tools, a chain of factories are proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, the financial implication of the proposed expansion; and

(c) the States where the new factories are proposed to be located?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Apart from the two factories (HMT I and II) at Bangalore, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has planned to set up three more machine tool factories during the course of the Third Plan period. Of these, one at Pinjore in Punjab is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1963. Another factory has been sanctioned at Kalamassery near Ernakulam in Kerala. A proposal to establish a fifth Machine Tool factory in Hyderabad is under examination. The capital cost of each of these factories is estimated to be Rs. 7·50 crores, out of which the foreign exchange expenditure would be about Rs. 1·75 crores.

British Textile Industry

803. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the British Textile Industry is feeling concerned over the prices at which Indian cloth is being sold in

U.K. and has approached the Indian industry for measures to avoid price disruption in the British market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Textile Industry delegation will be visiting the U.K. in the second week of next month for talks with the British Textile Industry in the matter.

Steel and Iron Factories

804. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Steel and Iron Factories proposed to be started in the near future in Mysore State;

(b) which is the richest ore-bearing area in Mysore State in comparison with the other ore-bearing areas in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start one Iron and Steel Factory at Hospet or Sandur in Bellary District; and

(d) if so, what is the proposed cost and production target?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It is proposed to set up a new unit at Bhadravati for the production of pig iron with a capacity of 120,000 tonnes per annum. There is no proposal to set up a new steel plant in the Third Five Year Plan period in the Mysore State.

(b) The Bellary-Hospet area appears to be the richest iron ore bearing area in the Mysore State. This reserve compares favourably with other deposits in the country.

(c) & (d). Feasibility studies are being conducted for setting up a new steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region in the Fourth Plan period. No decision has so far been taken. It is not possible to indicate the likely cost of the plant at this stage.

Institute of Steel Technology

805. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries be** pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are planning to set up an institute of Steel technology;

(b) the financial implications of the scheme; and

(c) whether the venue has been decided upon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The question of orienting training in Engineering institutions so as to make it specially suitable for the steel industry is under consideration whether this should take the form of a separate Iron and Steel Institute or whether the objective can be attained in some other form are matters still under examination. Accordingly, no location has been decided yet for an Institute nor have any financial estimates been made yet.

Engineering Units in Punjab

806. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper, zinc, lead asked for by the Punjab Government to feed its Engineering Industries Units during 1963;

(b) the quantity allotted and supplied so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the short supply most of the Engineering Units have suffered a set back in production; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the difficulties of the Engineering Units in the Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Punjab Government did not make any specific request for their requirements for 1963.

(b) Information available regarding allocations made during October 1962 —March 1963 is given below:

	(Figures in Metric Tons)
Copper	1484
Zinc	979
Lead	12.5

(c) and (d). Government have no information in regard to setback in production. However, it may be stated that on account of the overall shortage, the allocations of non-ferrous metals made to different States for distribution amongst small scale units are less than their requirements.

Cement Factory in Kangra

807. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1308 dated the 29th March, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the Cement Factory in the Kangra District in Punjab;

(b) whether the site has been finally selected; and

(c) when it will be put up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No tangible progress has been made so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is not possible to say at present when the factory will be put up. This will largely depend upon the arrangements to be made for the plant and equipment required.

Export of Books

808. **Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of Indian books during 1961-62 and 1962-63 upto June, 1963?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The values of exports of Indian books and pamphlets (Printed) made during the financial years 1961-62, 1962-63 and the three months of April to June, 1963 are Rs. 75 lakhs, Rs. 62 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs respectively.

Industrial Extension Centres

809. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the industrial extension centres of the Small Scale Industries Service Institute established in Punjab so far; and

(b the location of such centres established district-wise in Punjab State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The following are the details of Industrial Extension Centres of S.I.S.I., Punjab:

Name of the Institute/Industrial Extension Centre	Facilities available
1. Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana .	Tool Room & General Engineering Labs.
2. Extension Centre, Ambala . . .	Scientific Glass Ware blowing Training facilities and Tool Room.
3. Extension Centre, Batala .	General Engineering.
4. Extension Centre, Kaithal .	Carpentry and Blacksmithy.
5. Extension Centre, Jagadhari . . .	Metal testing Lab. and Electroplating.

Name of the Institute/Industrial Extension centre	Facilities available
6. Extension Centre, Jullundur	Sports Goods (Testing facilities).
7. Extension Centre, Rewari	Footwear, Electroplating and non-ferrous foundry.
8. Extension Centre Faridabad	Carpentary & Blacksmithy

(b) The following is the district-wise location of the Industrial Extension Centres in Punjab ate :—

1. District Ambala. .	(i) Extension Centre, Ambala. (ii) Extension Centre, Jagadhari.
2. District Gurdaspur	Extension Centre, Batala.
3. District Gurgaon	(i) Extension Centre, Rewari. (ii) Extension Centre, Faridabad.
4. District Jullundur	Extension Centre, Jullundur.
5. District Karnal .	Extension Centre, Kaithal
6. District Ludhiana	Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana.

Fertilizer Factory at Naya Nangal

810. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the production of fertilizers in the Fertilizer Factory, Naya Nangal;

(b) the present production capacity of the factory; and

(c) the quantity of fertilizers supplied by the factory during May and June, 1963?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Nangal Fertilizer Factory commenced production in February 1961. The production of fertilizer (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate) in the factory has been as under:

	(Tonnes
(1) February & March, 1961 .	10,840
(2) 1961-62 .	2,00,780
(3) 1962-63 .	2,84,322
(4) 1963-64 (upto 31st July, 1963)	1,23,403
TOTAL	6,19,345

(b) The present production capacity of the factory is 1,176 tonnes per day or 3,88,000 tonnes per year on the basis of 330 working days.

(c) The factory despatched about 34,700 tonnes of fertilizer during May, 1963 and about 30,000 tonnes in June, 1963.

Cotton Mill in Himachal Pradesh

811. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 783 on the 15th March, 1963 and state the progress so far made to set up a cotton mill in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Licence for the establishment of a new cotton spinning mill at Paonta (Himachal Pradesh) with 12,000 spindles has been issued on 29th April, 1963. A period of six months is allowed for taking effective steps to set up such Undertakings.

Hindustan Cable Factory

**812. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the expansion programme of the Hindustan Cable Fac-

tory at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal has been carried out up-to-date;

(b) whether civil works for the purpose have advanced;

(c) what percentage of imported plant and machinery has already arrived; and

(d) the names of the firms that are supplying these equipmnts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The expansion programme is progressing satisfactorily and the plant is expected to go into production by the end of this financial year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 36 per cent has already arrived.

(d) 1. M/s. Gambrell Brothers & Co. Ltd., of U.K.

2. M/s. H. Tensley & Co., Ltd., of the U.K.

3. M/s. Wickman Ltd., of U.K.

4. M/s. John Docker & Co. (Engineers Ltd.,) of U.K.

5. M/s. Sullivan Ltd., of U.K.

6. M/s. Hopkins Ltd., of U.K.

7. M/s. Blackfairs Rotary Cutters Ltd., of U.K.

8. M/s. The Turner & Scott Co., Ltd., U.K.

9. M/s. Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., of U.K.

10. M/s. Trafalgar Engineering Co., U.K.

11. M/s. Electronic Instruments Ltd., U.K.

12. M/s. Barnaby Engineering Co., U.K.

13. M/s. Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd. of U.K.

14. M/s. Winget Syncro Ltd., of U.K.

15. M/s. H.W. Wallance & Co., U.K.

16. M/s. Iddon Brother Ltdr., of U.K.

17. M/s. Goebel G.m.b.H., West Germany.

18. M/s. Josef Klasreponi Maschinenfabriek, West Germany.

Tea Centre in Edinburgh

813. Shri Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Board undertook to open a tea centre in Edinburgh;

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the financial implications of the same?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Tea Centre has been set up by the Tea Board at 121, Princes Street, Edinburgh, It was informally opened on the 27th May, 1963. It is expected to be formally inaugurated by the High Commissioner for India in London on the 2nd September, 1963.

(c) The financial implications are as follows:—

Non-recuring expenditure

(i) Cost of lease	£ 13,800
(ii) Fittings, decorations, etc.	£ 30,000
TOTAL	£43,800

Recurring expenditure	*(Per Week)*
1. Rent, Rates, insurance, Telephone Stationery	£68-0-0
2. Gas, Electricity, cleaning and laundry	£25-0-0
3. Staff	£160-0-0
4. Ingredients, groceries, etc.	£92-10-0
TOTAL	£345-10-0

Income: (PER WEEK—based on sale proceeds from the Centre during the period 1st July, 1963 to 10th August, 1963) £325-0-0.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

८१४. { **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष औद्योगिक उत्पादन की क्या स्थिति रही ;

(ख) क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन की गति बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) औद्योगिक उत्पादन का समान्य सूचक अंक (आधार १९५६–१००) १९६१ की तुलना में १९६२ में ७.६ प्र० श० बढ़ा है। जनवरी-अप्रैल १९६३ में हुई वृद्धि १९६२ की इसी अवधि से ८.७ प्र० श० अधिक है। जनवरी-मई १९६३ की अवधि में, १९६२ की इसी अवधि की तुलना में अनेक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में २० प्र० श० या इससे भी अधिक वृद्धि हुई जिसमें तैयार इस्पात, कच्चा लोहा, अलूमिनियम, मशीनी औजार, ट्रिव ट्रिस्ट ड्रिल्स, रलों के माल-डिब्बे, मोटर साइकिलें, सूख सैल, बिजली के मोटर, बिजली के लैम्प, एसीएसआर केबिल्स, डीजल, इंडन (अचल) गन्धक का तजाब, सोडा एश, सुपर फास्फेट्स, औद्योगिक मद्यसार, एसिटिलीन गैस, एसबस्ट्स, सीमेंट की चादरें, चमड़ के जूते तथा व्यापारिक प्लाईवुड शामिल हैं।

(क) और (ग) सरकारी क्षत्र के अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाया गया। कुछ प्राथमिक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता के कारण आयात किये गये तथा देश में ही उपलब्ध दुर्लभ कच्चे मालों का नियतन निर्धारित करना जारी रहा। सरकारी तथा निजी क्षत्र की औद्योगिक प्रायोजनाओं को शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के प्रयत्न किये गये।

Printing Machinery Industry

815. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel appointed by Government to investigate and report on the printing machinery industry has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the recommendations made by the Panel; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Panel in principle.

Mica Export

816. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mica Industrialists and Exporters have made representation to Government to lay down some procedure for price support; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No formal representation has been made to this Ministry although this question has been raised in the meet-

ings with mica exporters. This matter of maximising foreign exchange earning from export of mica by instituting quality control, pre-shipment inspection, laying down objective standards and by discouraging exports on consignment basis, is being examined.

Paper Production and Distribution

817. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting of the Paper *Ad hoc* Committee convened by his Ministry recently to look into the question of production, distribution and demands of paper in the country; and

(b) whether there is room for economy in use of paper by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Paper was held on the 3rd July 1963.

(b) The need for maximum economy in the use of paper is being brought to the notice of all Government organisations from time to time. The possibilities of effecting further economies are also under continuous review.

Soap Industry

818. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed more restrictions on import of coconuts and coconut oil; and

(b) if so, whether it has affected the Soap Industry in this country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Honourable Member's reference to Coconuts obviously relates to Copra or Coconut Kernels since Coconuts as such have seldom been imported. Since October 1962 all direct import of Copra has been banned. Instead, its import has been linked to different export incentive schemes covering export of Vanaspati, refined groundnut oil etc. Some Copra, however, continues to be imported through the State Trading Corporation for distribution to various actual users.

Import of Coconut Oil is not allowed for quite sometime now. Nevertheless, small quantities of it are imported under the Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement.

(b) It has not affected the organised units but some of the small units which are not in a position to take advantage of the export incentive schemes have found some difficulty in obtaining adequate quantities of coconut oil to maintain production on a competitive basis.

चप्पलें

८१९. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बनी हुई चप्पलों की विदशों में मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मांग है ; और

(ग) १९६२ में चप्पलों के कितने जोड़ निर्यात किये गये और उनसे विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय हुई ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग) . चप्पलों की मांग पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों और सऊदी अरब में है । दिल्ली में बनी हुई चप्पलों की कितनी मांग है तथा १९६२ में कितने मूल्य की और कितने परिमाण में उनका निर्यात किया गया यह ठीक-ठीक बता सकना कठिन है । इसका कारण यह है कि चप्पलों के निर्यात आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते क़ुजक़्हें जूतों के वर्ग में शामिल हैं ।

Patent Law

820. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enact a new patent law under which no new patents will be allowed for food articles, drugs and medicines; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The revision of the entire law relating to Patents is under the active consideration of the Government of India and I expect to bring before Parliament a comprehensive Bill on the subject at an early date. I would request the Hon'ble Member to await this Bill.

Distribution of Iron and Steel

821. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state whether a statement showing the distribution of the quantities of Iron and Steel for each State during 1962-63 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): A statement showing the despatches/supply of indigenous finished steel (including restricted and relaxed categories) and pig iron to the various States in 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1535/63.]

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

822. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the steps taken to look into the causes of the slow-paced progress of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants as compared to Bhilai Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The hon'ble member is perhaps referring to the progress in achieving the rated production at Rourkela and Durgapur. Both these plants are designed for different product mix and their erection was completed later as compared with Bhilai. Rourkela being a flat product and complex plant has naturally taken more time to attain its rated capacity. Durgapur also produces certain specialized items like Wheels and Axles and would not be comparable with Bhilai. Whatever steps were considered appropriate, were taken, from time to time, in order to expedite the erection and commissioning of these plants. It may be mentioned that at present all the three public sector Steel Plants are by and large running to their rated capacity.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF PIG IRON TO UTTAR PRADESH, GUJARAT AND OTHER STATES.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, निजी सफाई । निजी सफाई देने के पहले मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि तीन आने और पंद्रह आने वाली लड़ाई पर प्रधान मंत्री को कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से हाउस की बाकायदा कार्यवाही को इन्टरप्ट न करें । अगर वह चाहते हैं कि उस की सफाई हो, तो वह लिख कर भेजें । मैं उन से पूछूंगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The inadequate supplies of pig iron to Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and other States.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): In my statement of the 1st May, 1963

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

in this House I had explained the position about the supply of foundry grade iron to the foundaries. I may as well re-capitulate the position.

Although the demand for foundry grade iron is at present estimated at over 2 million tonnes, the availability is only about 1·1 million tonnes. The main reason for this imbalance between the demand and the availability is that while on one hand the foundry capacity particularly in the small scale sector has rapidly grown during the last two years the production has remained static. The production envisaged by the end of Third Plan was about 1·5 million tonnes of which about a million tonnes was to come from the integrated steel works and half a million tonnes from the private sector pig iron plants. Except for one or two schemes of which Kalinga's is noteworthy none of the licensed schemes have materialised. While steps are being taken to increase the production of foundry grade iron as early as possible, either through the licensed schemes or by initiating new schemes, it is clear that the availability of 1·1 million tonnes is not likely to increase for another two years or so, unless some imports materialise.

Due to the large increase in the foundry capacity and resultant stepping up of the demand, the producers had accumulated a backlog of orders amounting to about 1·2 million tonnes. This resulted in delay in execution of orders. It was, therefore, decided to introduce a revised scheme of distribution with effect from the 1st April, 1963. According to this scheme separate quotas have been fixed for meeting essential demands like Defence—60,000 tonnes, Railway Sleeper manufacture 300,000 tonnes, execution of orders placed by Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for various Government Departments—30,000 tonnes etc. In addition 120,000 tonnes have been earmarked for supply to the State List foundries (small scale) and 176,000 tonnes to the Central List Foundries (Large Scale). The ceiling of 120,000 tonnes for the States is further distributed among the various States on the basis of their best year's supply in 1960, 1961 and 1962. The annual entitlement of each foundry has been worked out on the basis of the ceiling fixed for the State.

This is the general situation in all the States and is not peculiar to U.P. or Gujarat. All States will get during 1963-64 a fair share of the available supplies of foundry grade iron. In view of the large gap between the availability and the demand, the entitlements of the foundries particularly State List (small scale) are necessarily low in comparison with their assessed capacity. However, substantial quantities of cast iron scrap, over which there is no control, are also used by foundries along with pig iron. As such the foundries should be able to work upto 20 to 30 per cent of their capacity. Besides, foundries which get Government and Railway Sleeper orders would receive suitable allotments for executing these orders and should be able to work upto 60 to 70 per cent of their capacity, if not more.

I am also placing on the table of the House a statement showing the distribution of Foundry Iron Sector-wise and also State-wise for State List Foundries. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1525/63.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the pig iron quota for UP has been reduced from two lakhs tons to only 14,000 or 15,000 tons. May I also know whether it is a fact that many industrial units, especially in the small-scale sector, are not working because of this tremendous shortage? What is the correct position?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the figures to verify whether UP

was receiving two lakhs tons or not, but I do not think it would be correct. Anyhow, the present quota for the State List foundries is 14,300 tons I am sure there will be other larg foundries which would be receiving pig iron apart from the State List foundries. I do agree that there is some distress, particularly in UP. When I visited Kanpur, representations were made in this connection and I had explained to them the real difficulties involved. We are hoping there might be some improvement when we review the position after the expiry of six months.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): When the hon. Minister visited Gujerat, the manufacturer in that area gave a memorandum about the shortage in the supply of pig iron when the Minister assured the manufacturers that Government would review the policy. Since there is need for defence production and some factories are already on the verge of closing down because of the shortage of pig iron, may I know the steps that Government have taken to supply adequate quantities of pig iron to the manufacturers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated in my statement, the situation is not peculiar either to UP or to Gujerat alone. The situation is bad with regard to foundry pig iron throughout the country. We are trying to get some import of pig iron and also review the system of alocation to find out whether we could give a little more to the State List foundries.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the next item—Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह इन्टरेप्ट न कर । अगर वह चाहते हैं, तो लिख कर भेज दें, या मेरे पास आ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : बहुत अच्छा । वह गाजियाबाद के किसानों के बारे में है ।

RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES AND REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf sub-section (3) of section 25 of on the Table:—

(i) a copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1242 dated the 27th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1522/63.]

(ii) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

(a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on fair prices of woollen yarn, fabrics and hosiery manufactures.

(b) Government Resolution No. 17(26)-TEX(D)|62 dated the 28th June, 1963.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1523/63.]

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF HINDUSTAN SALTS LIMITED.

Shri Hathi: Sir, on behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1524/63.]

PONDICHERRY CEMENT CONTROL ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 2322/63 Con. published in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 15th July, 1963 containing the Pondicherry Cement Control Order, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1525/63.]

OPINIONS ON BILL

12.08 hrs.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. III to the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd June, 1962.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission Sir, I rise to annuounce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 26th August, 1963, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Bill, 1963.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

The Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1963.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1962.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment, Bill, 1963.

(5) Discussion on the Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., for the year 1961-62, on a motion to be moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedy on Monday, the 26th August at 3 p.m.

(6) Further discussion of the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission on Tuesday, the 27th August after disposal of Questions.

12.10 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Last time also when the hon. Minister announced the business of the House for the week I raised two issues. For one of them I have tabled a motion and the motion regarding the other has been admitted. One was regarding the sugar crisis in the country. I was told by you as also by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that this matter could be discussed during the debate on the No-Confidence Motion. I would like to submit that though this question was raised during the debate, the hon. Minister did not touch upon this point. So, I feel that as the discussion of this question is very urgent, it should be allowed.

Secondly, we wanted a discussion on the report of the Solicitor-General on the Ruby and New Asiatic Insurance Company. I have been interested in seeing that the Auditor's report on that is also placed on the Table of the House and a discussion allowed. I have been told that the hon. Minister does not want any dis-

cussion. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether because this concern belongs to the Birlas....

Mr. Speaker: Order order; he can only ask for information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why is this discussion being denied? The hon. Prime Minister is also here. So, I would request that the report of the Auditor should be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): While the statement is good as far as it goes, I invite your attention to the fact that next week will be the third week of this Session, and you and the House are well aware that the important issue of the constitution of a committee of Parliament on public sector undertakings has been hanging fire for a very long time, for over six months, I believe. Now it is high time that the Government made up its mind whether it wants to shelve the issue completely or whether it wants to bring a Resolution before this House in the very near future. It must be in this session, and not later.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): Sir, I have to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House that the report of the Gulhati Commission has not been discussed so far though an assurance was given, according to my reading, on the floor of the House. Now, without the discussion of the Gulhati Commission's report the hon. Irrigation Minister has made a statement arbitrarily making the water distribution which has caused very much uneasiness in our parts. So, I want to discuss both the statement and the report of the Gulhati Commission. The scientific spirit of the recommendations has been killed. It is my appeal to you to set apart at least a part of a day for it. I gave notice of a Resolution but that also did not come up because of lack of time. So, I request you that that also should be considered during this session.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I have a very brief statement to make in respect of an old issue in this House, namely, the establishment of a Public Undertakings Committee. This matter has been adumbrated and mentioned. Only the other day a statement came and an assurance has been given now and again that the Committee will be established. We want to know whether it would be possible for the hon. Minister to bring it up this time or whether you would permit in your discretion the discussion on resolutions which are before the Committee concerned with it so that at least this matter would be discussed properly.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I take up first what the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, has asked. Out of the 22 No-day-yet-named motions admitted, you know, Sir, that the Business Advisory Committee recommended only six. Those six do not include the one about the sugar position. The Ministry concerned has agreed to discuss a No-day-yet-named motion on that in the other House but so far as this House is concerned, they have not agreed to discuss it here. I would again take up the matter with the Ministry concerned and let you and, through you, the hon. Member know the reaction of the Government.

With regard to the second point, the Ministry concerned, that is, the Finance Ministry, has refused to discuss this matter.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Why?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not prepared to give the reasons; you may ask them. But I did take up this matter with them and they said, "We have discussed it in the general discussion as also when the Finance Bill was discussed." Therefore they are not prepared to take it up. They have flatly refused and have said that they were not going to agree to the discussion of this matter.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

As regards the Public Undertakings Committee, you are aware, Sir, that I have already written to you as also to the Chairman of the other House. Because of your illness the matter was delayed; otherwise, we would have come to some decision next week. However, whatever decision is arrived at, we will place it before the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We could not follow that.

Mr. Speaker: What the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said is that he had to have those consultations with me and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and because I was ill that has been delayed. I am saying what he has said. He must remember that I had, as a condition precedent, written to the hon. Minister that he must have a note prepared first on which discussion can take place.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will be ready in a day or two.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are sorry that you have been ill, we are now glad that you have recovered, and I hope and I am sure that you will continue to be vigorous and strong in this office. I wish that you have full vigour.

Mr. Speaker: I have so many times requested the hon. Member not to make any remarks, whether complimentary or derogatory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can't we wish you well?

Mr. Speaker: If I allow complimentary remarks, of course I shall have to allow derogatory remarks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are glad that you have had a speedy recovery.

Sir, on a point of clarification. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was good enough to say that he has still got to consult you and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. If my memory does not betray me, this matter has been hanging fire over the last six months or even more, since last August perhaps. Am I to understand that during this period the Minister has not had either the time or the inclination or the will to have consultations with you and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? What has been happening?

Mr. Speaker: Now the consultations are being held.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister has said that the Finance does not agree because this matter has already been discussed. May I just refresh the memory of this House? I would like to mention that an un-official copy of the summary of the auditor's report was laid by Mr. Daji on the table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now the Government has made its position clear that the Finance Ministry has not agreed to this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not talking about the agreement; they may or they may not agree. What I am saying is that actually it was promised to lay the report on the table of the House. This has not been done. That is my feeling.

Mr. Speaker: I will see if it was promised.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): In response to a request from the Member, if the Minister concerned refuses to allow the matter to be discussed, may I know whether you have not got any discretion in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly look into the rules and guide me in that respect and I will stand benefited. If there are rules that I can compel for it, certainly I can do.

About Gulhati Committee's report, he might look into it and just find out the position.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not think it has been admitted as a No-Date-Yet-Named motion. If it is there, I will consider it.

Mr. Speaker: It must be found out. Shri Gulzairlal Nanda.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Sir, I want to draw your attention to this matter.....

Mr. Speaker. How can the hon. Member stand up in this manner and draw my attention to a matter which I do not know?

Shri Ansar Harvani: This is about yesterday's proceedings. I want to draw your attention to this.....

Mr. Speaker: He must write to me first and then I will see whether I can allow it.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जरा सी एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं शूगर के ही बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं । आपने एडमिट किया था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछा गया था और आपने शायद उस वक्त ध्यान नहीं दिया । Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to impose on employers a liability to pay compensation to workmen sustaining personal injuries and to provide for the insurance of employers against such liability.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to impose on employers a liability to pay compensation to workmen sustaining personal injuries and to provide for the insurance of employers against such liability."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.19 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS),† 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways for which one hour has been allotted. Shri Nambiar.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I would like to make some introductory remarks.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, in moving the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1963-64, it is necessary to explain by way of introduction that they are not for securing additional funds at this stage and are, therefore, not due to defective framing of the original Railway Budget.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 23-8-63.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

The items included under the two Supplementary Demands are in the nature of 'new instruments of service' which require to be brought specifically to the Parliament's notice, by making a token provision therefor—as has been done by providing Rs. 50,000 only in each case—even if the funds required can be met from within the total sanctioned budget provision under the relevant grants.

The surveys or preliminary investigations covered by Supplementary Demand No. 2 pertaining to contemplated developments of the Mormugao port and the likely consequential requirements of broad-gauge rail connections to the Port and rail facilities to serve the contemplated Bokaro steel plant. All these developments are still in a fluid state, and even the advance action or surveys required on the Railways' part could not be envisaged or provided in the original Railway Budget or in the Supplementary Budget voted in April 1963 in respect of a broad-gauge rail link to Assam. Likewise, the provision asked for under Supplementary Demand No. 15 to facilitate increased transport by rail and ferry across Farakka, is the result of an assessment which has since been made of the transport requirements of Defence, of the Farakka Barrage Project Administration, etc. Even here the extent of facilities is still under examination, keeping in view the objective of obviating, as far as possible, expenditure on duplicate arrangements in the interim period until the Farakka barrage comes into being.

With these introductory remarks, Sir, I move the Supplementary Demands for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements'."

There are two Cut Motions. Are they being moved?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Yes, Sir.

I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Procedure of survey on important lines like those in Bokaro. (1)].

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of planning in work in connection with Farrakka. (2)].

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, one difficulty which we experience in moving cut motions is that we cannot give advance information of all the points except in respect of one or two cut motions from each group, which means that Members have no discretion.

Mr. Speaker: That we will consider separately.

Shri Nambiar: So the hon. Minister will excuse me if I bring certain points of which we could not give notice in advance. There will also be the objection that it is only Supplementary Demands and one cannot discuss general policy matters, which I am not going to.

But with respect to Demand No. 2, Miscellaneous Expenditure, I would like to make a mention about a point from my part of the Southern Railway which is a small matter and which does not involve much of expenditure.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On the Southern Railway, in the Pudukkottah section, we had what is known as an out-agency at Pudukkottah. From the earlier days of the Raja's regime; ever since the inception of the railway system in that part we had it. Recently, for no reason whatsoever, we do not know, the out-agency has been abolished with the result that the town being far away, at a distance of two miles, people find it difficult to take advantage of the railway system to book in the town, both parcel as well as passenger booking. It is not an item where the railway administration has to incur much expenditure. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this question. Representations have been made to the General Manager and we were told that due to some difficulty in getting cheap tenders this was not agreed to. Whatever may be the difficulties with regard to tenders and the rate, etc. Government may consider the question and see that this facility is restored. I am not asking for a new facility. It was existing all these years.

Coming to the next point, about Demand No. 15, about works, etc., I would like to make certain observations with regard to the Southern Railway. Here money was already voted for the work, but the work that is carried on is being slowed down very much. We find it very difficult to understand that. This is with regard to the electrification work on the Southern Railway between Villupuram and Tambaram. We were told recently, the Railway Minister visited our part and said that steps are being taken and that it will be done soon. But it is going on at a snail's pace, and I think that if it goes on at this rate, the electrification up to Villupuram may take at least twenty years. I do not know whether the hon. Minister cannot get this expedited.

I would also submit that the electrification up to Villupuram will not suffice. Just thirty miles away from there, we have the Neyveli project which is a very gigantic one in the Southern Railway, and we would only urge that Neyveli should also be connected. If Neyveli is not connected with the Madras port then there is no useful purpose which will be served by electrifying only up to Villupuram. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see whether this question cannot be considered. I am making this suggestion because money has not been sanctioned for connecting Neyveli and Villupuram, whereas up to Villupuram it has been sanctioned already. My plea, therefore, is that the electrification up to Villupuram must be quickened, and Neyveli also should be connected.

Then, I would like to say a word on the question of doubling the line between Jolarpet and Shoranur and linking it with Cochin Harbour. The question of full utilisation of that port also comes in. Unless and until that port is linked by means of a double line, the difficulty on the Southern Railway, particularly, on the West Coast, will be very much. I can say that today, the point of saturation has been reached, and the trains are not practically in the process of moving at all, especially the goods trains, and the speed has come down to an average of about ten miles on that section. In the interests of quick transport and export-imports, and the utilisation of the Cochin Port, I would

[Shri Nambiar]

request that the question of doubling of this section on the West Coast may be taken up very seriously and not in the manner in which it is being done today.

Then, there is the old and the long standing demand on the question of the removal of bottle-neck between Madras and Vijayawada. The bottle-neck between Madras and Vijayawada, the bottle-neck between Cochin Harbour and Madras, and the metre gauge on the Southern Railway, all these contribute to the failure of the Southern Railway. Recently, I have seen a report saying that the Southern Railway is running on a loss. The loss that was estimated for last year was Rs. 3 crores. And mind you, that was the position on just one railway. In these days of larger transport requirements, I do not know how a railway can run on a loss. The general manager says that it is running on a loss because of the price of coal which has to be transported to the south. If it is running on a loss, then economically it is a bad thing. So, we have to get rid of this situation. The best way is to see that more goods are transported and also more quickly, so that we can utilise the wagon capacity to the maximum and this loss can thereby turned into a gain.

Then, the question comes in about the bifurcation as between the Southern Railway and the Central Railway. This question has been hanging fire for so long, and repeatedly we have been told, and a promise was also given on the floor of the House that this question would be considered shortly and the needful would be done. This is an important issue; although, it may not directly be connected with the Supplementary Demands, it is a part of the whole, and we in the extreme south, far away from the heart of activity find it very difficult to have quick transport on account of these things. The Southern Railway Administration may be helped by the Centre, and we would also request that our transport may be improved. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this question and see that the Ministry of Railways help us in this matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सप्लिमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स जो पेश की गई हैं उन के लिये मैं माननीय रेलवे मंत्री, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी को बधाई देता हूं । आप को इस लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि आपकी दिन रात की कोशिशों से और आप के भजन बन्दगी के प्रताप से रेलवे के एक्सिडेंट्स को कंट्रोल किया गया है । ईश्वर की कृपा से रेलवे ऐक्सिडेंट्स को हम रोक सके हैं । इस लिये मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूं ।

पूना से ले कर मीराज तक . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Supplementary Demands do not relate to railway accidents. Whatever the hon. Member says has to be relevant, and be connected with the Supplementary Demands before the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह जो डिमान्ड दी गई है उस में जो प्रोग्रेस हुई है उस के लिये भी मैं आप को मुबारकबाद देता हूं । पार्लियामेंट का यह रिवाज है कि जो अच्छा काम करते हैं उनको मुबारकबाद मिलना चाहिए, उनको बधाई देनी चाहिए ।

यह जो दस बारह करोड़ रुपया गोआ तक लाइन ले जाने में खर्च होगा इसका सबसे ज्यादा फायदा हमको यह होगा कि इस वक्त जो हम वहां के आयरन ओर से फोयदा नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं, इस लाइन के बनने के बाद उससे फायदा उठा सकेंगे ।

इसके अलावा गोआ हमारा मोस्ट इम्पारटंट सेंटर है । गोआ की हाल में आजादी हुई है । इसकी तेजी से तरक्की करना हमारा सब से पहला फर्ज है । तो गोआ तक यह ब्राड गेज लाइन तैयार हो

जानी चाहिए और इस लाइन पर जो खर्च हो उसको इस हाउस को खुशी से पास करना चाहिए । और जो मिरज से मारमा गोआ तक १८७ मील का टुकड़ा है उस को भी ब्राड गेज बनाना जरूरी है । यह डिमांड बहुत मुनासिब है और इसको हाउस को पास कर देना चाहिए । लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं उन इलाकों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए ।

शाहदरा से सहारनपुर को जो मीटरगज लाइन है इससे उस इलाके की तरक्की रुकी हुई है । इस की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाए चूंकि यह प्राइवट फर्म मार्टिन बर्न एंड कम्पनी की है, इसलिए यह हमारे समाजवाद के साथ फिट नहीं करती । जब समाजवाद का वायदा किया गया है तो जो प्राइवट कनसर्नहैं उनको गवर्नमेंट या पबलिक कनसर्न बनाया जाए, इन को जनता की प्रापर्टी घोषित किया जाए । जब तक यह कम्पनी के हाथों में रहेगी तब तक इस इलाके की तरक्की नहीं हो सकेगी । यह इलाका हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे ज्यादा गन्ना और गुड़ पैदा करता है । यह मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में आता है । यू० पी० से सारे ५२ जिलों में से सब से ज्यादा रुपया नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में इस इलाके ने दिया है । लेकिन इस लाइन को आज तक ब्राडगेज नहीं किया गया है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन करने की कोशिश की जाए, और यह जो वर्क इन प्राग्रस है इसको फौरन पूरा किया जाए ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको कोई एसा मौका नहीं मिलता कि हम अपनी दिक्कतों को आपके सामने रख सकें । यह मौका इस डिमांड के अन्दर होना चाहिए कि जो मेम्बरान की दिक्कतें हैं उनको वे आपके सामने रख सकें । उत्तर प्रदेश से जो लोग यहां बतौर मेम्बर आए हैं उनको अपनी दिक्कत आपके सामने रखने का कोई मौका नहीं है । मैं ने कई दफा आपको रेलवे कमेटी में भी कहा कि दो या ढाई बज एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन हरद्वार के लिए होनी चाहिए लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं हो सका ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अलग बात है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गूंटकल बहुत इम्पारटेंट प्लेस है, यह आयरन ओर का सब से बड़ा सेंटर है और इस की तरक्की के लिए ब्राडगेज बनाने की पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए । साथ ही साथ जो पिछड़ हुए इलाके हैं उनके लिए भी पूरी कोशिश होनी चाहिए ।

यह डिमांड इतनी इन्नोसेंट है कि इसमें किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । और इसको पास कर देना चाहिए ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): These supplemtanry demands have been brought forward before the House for its sanction. I congratulate the Ministry on having done so.

It has been stated that in accordance with the findings of the Public Accounts Committee they have come now with a token demand and that when the full picture emerges, they are going to bring in another supplementary demand for the sanction of the whole project. This is in keeping with the wishes of the PAC.

Here I would like to say only one thing. It is stated in page 2:

> "There has been further thinking in regard to the requirements connected with the development of Mormugao port, which is being planned keeping in view the likelihood of the port being eventually served by broad gauge rail facilities".

Has it taken so much time for the Ministry to come to a decision that the Mormugao port is likely to play a very important part in exporting our commodities like iron ore to foreign countries, thus earning a good deal of foreign exchange?

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Even while presenting this Demand, this Ministry seems to be hesitant. They have qualified it by saying "if a broad gauge link with the north, if one is decided upon". I would request the Ministry to take an early decision. The development of Marmagao port, as also the approaches and the various links like Hospet-Marmagao, Hospet-Londa, Guntakkal-Hospet must be taken into consideration to have a complete and comprehensive picture and the entire route that goes to Marmagao which is going to play an important role in our export activities should be borne in mind. This haphazard way of having conversions into broad gauge piecemeal will not take us anywhere. So, let them have a broad plan and see that Marmagao is developed, and that the approaches are converted from metre gauge to broad gauge as expeditiously as possible.

The workload has increased in both the Southern and Central Railways. Shri Nambiar has also referred to it. There has been a demand from the Members belonging to the Southern States that the Central and Southern Railways may be split and a new railway zone created to relieve the congestion and also the workload. I am happy to say that the Minister has been sympathetic to the representations made both on the floor of the House and also in the Consultative Committee. He knows the difficulties of the region. So, I request him to take a decision as quickly as possible. He should soon come up with a statement that a separate zone is going to be constituted. so that the difficulties of the area may be removed.

With this, I support the demands.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways. The Demands amount to Rs. 2·5 lakhs covering miscellaneous expenditure and Open Line Works—Additions and Replacements.

The miscellaneous expenditure covers three surveys, one in the Eastern Railway and two in the Southern Railway, but there is no mention of the survey of the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line. The Minister stated in the Consultative Committee in April, 1963, that Rs. 3 lakhs had been allotted for this survey, but no survey work has been undertaken so far in this area.

The Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari railway project has been pending for a very long time, and for some reason or other, it has been postponed. It is regrettable that even in the Third Plan, it was not included.

There are many points in favour of this project. It is going to prove the cheapest project when undertaken. The distance, after all, is only 45 miles, and the ground is level throughout and it is mostly waste land which can be acquired easily. There is only one bridge to be constructed, a small one, over the river Nambiar. As everybody knows, Kanyakumari is one of the most important pilgrim and tourist centres. Pilgrims from all over India come there in thousands every year. Foreign tourists also go there. It is but fit and proper that Kanyakumari, the land's end, should be connected with the rest of India by a railway link.

I can assure this House that when this line is opened, it will prove a great boon to thousands and thousands of people living in the two districts of Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. It will help the development of a number of industries in these areas with their rich mineral and other resources untapped.

Then I come to another line, the Tuticorin-Meelavittan Harbour line. The Minister stated that Rs. 75 lakhs were allotted for this. This work is, however, being delayed. The hon. Deputy Minister, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy visited Tuticorin harbour site on the 8th of July and he said while

addressing the citizens of Tuticorin that the people of Tutocorin should voluntarily surrender the necessary lands to be acquired for the railway line. The legislators representing the constituency convened a meeting of the salt-pan owners I presided over that meeting and appealed to the people came forward to help the Government and agreed most willingly to surrender the necessary land. They signed the consent forms, and did this in a spirit of service and sacrifices for the country. I appeal to the Railway Minister to take up the construction work without delay. Acquisition work can be immediately undertaken as the ground is cleared and there is no experiment.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने रेलवेज में तरक्की की है और काफी जगहों पर नई रेलव लाइनें निकाली हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनका ध्यान राजस्थान की तरफ बिलकुल नहीं है । पिछले १५ साल से जब से कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट बनी है . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the general debate on Railways.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं डिमांड नम्बर १५ पर बोल रहा हूं जोकि नई रेलवे लाइंस बनाने के बारे में है ।

राजस्थान के अंदर रेल मंत्री महोदय ने नई लाइनें बिलकुल नहीं बनाई अलबत्ता कुछ थोड़ा हनुमानगढ़ की तरफ लाइन बिछायी गयी है . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only for the Southern Railway and not the Western Railway.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : करोड़ों रुपये की सेंक्शन लेते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उधर राजस्थान की तरफ भी कृपादृष्टि की जाय । इस बारे में राज्यपाल को भी हमने एक आवेदनपत्र दिया था और मैं पुनः वह मांग सदन में दुहराना चाहूंगा कि कोटा से बूंदी, बूंदी से देवली और देवली से नसीराबाद को रेल के जरिए मिला दिया जाये या देवली से टोंक और निवाई को रेलसे मिला दिया जाय ।

अगर इस देश में सरकार वाकई हम समाज वादी समाज की व्यवस्था कायम करन चाहती है तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये और उनका विकास किया जाये । उनमें नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जायें । उन पिछड़े और अउन्नत इलाकों की हमें तरक्की करनी होगी । जाहिर है कि जब तक उनके अंदर नई लाइनें नहीं निकालेंगे तब तक उनका विकास नहीं होगा । उनमें रेलवे लाइंस बिछाने से उनका शीघ्र विकास होगा । यह पिछड़ा इलाका राजस्थान का ऐसा है जहां पर रेलवे लाइनों का होना बहुत जरूरी है। इस बारे में राज्यपाल को भी हमने एक ऐप्लीकेशन दी थी । उन्होंने इसे मंजूर किया था और वायदा किया था कि वहां वे इस के लिए मंत्री जी से कहेंगे । अब पता नहीं उन्होंने क्या कहा और क्या नहीं कहा । बहरहाल मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस के ऊपर ध्यान दें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मारे कोटा स्टेशन पर बजरिया पर एक नाला है और जैसा झगड़ा यहां पर यमुना पुल को लेकर कार-पोरेशन और रेलवे विभाग के बीच में चल रहा है जिससे यमुना पुल बीच में लटक रा है इसी तरह का झगड़ा उस नाले को लेकर रेलवेज और हमारे निगम के बीच में चल रा है और परिणामस्वरूप वह नाला पड़ा सड़ रहा है । रेलवे कहती है कि वह स्टेट का है और स्टेट कहती है कि वह रेलवे का है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि जैसे भी हो उसका फैसला किया जाय ताकि नाले को बना दिया जाय और ठीक कर दिया जाय और वह गंदगी मिट सके । इससे बजरिया की रौनक हो जायेगी ।

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

एक दिन मैं ने अपने रेलवे स्टेशन के क्षेत्र का दौरा किया । मैं ने देखा कि एक एक मास्टर से ६०, ६० या १००, १०० लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं ।

इन स्कूलों में आम गरीब लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं । बड़े बड़े अफसरों के लड़के उन स्कूलों में नहीं पढ़ते हैं । उनके लिए ईसाईयों का एक नया स्कूल खुला है, उसका नाम मुझे याद नहीं आ रहा है, उस स्कूल में बड़े बड़े आदमियों के लड़के पढ़ने जाते हैं । लेकिन गरीब मजदूरों और दूसरे लोगों के लड़के उन स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं जिनमें एक, एक मास्टर के पास १००, १०० लड़के पढ़ते हैं । वहां पर लड़कों के बैठने के लिए टाट पट्टी आदि का इंतजाम नहीं है । चारों तरफ जंगल झाड़ियां काफी बढ़ी हुई हैं । उन की सफाई आदि के लिए कोई माली की व्यवस्था भी नहीं की गई है ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस इलाके की तरफ़ अवश्य ध्यान दें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has nothing to do with the demands in question.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा निवेदन है कि बहुत सा रुपया मंजूर किया गया और मैं चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान की जो अभी तक उपेक्षा की गई है, उस की ओर अवश्य ध्यान होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अलग बात है ।

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman & Diu): I am happy that we are thinking in terms of broad gauge line to Mormugao port. These railways of Goa used to belong to the port, I think that they now belong to the Railways.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes.

Dr. Gaitonde: I am quite happy that this has happened. I am also happy that the suggestion I made a few months back about changing this line into broadgauge has been considered by the Government. But I am surprised at the language used in the introductory remarks. It says here:

> "A broad gauge rail link with the north, if one is decided upon.....this conversion, if decided upon.....".

That means that the Government is not yet convinced that it is necessary to do these things. But the survey is being donducted. Is there no decision in the mind of the Government. Is the survey intended to find out whether the decision is necessary? Generally such surveys are done with a certain goal in mind. Again on the last page the note says:

> "The case for converting Hospet-Londa metre gauge section (en route to Mormugao) to broad gauge will depend on the prospects of iron ore exports, in substantial quantities, from the Hospet Bellary region (over and above the ore exports now going on from the immediate vicinity of Mormugao)"

It is well known that the exports from Mormugao are only iron ore at present amounting to about six million tons. Studies have been conducted by various institutions and private bodies to show that much larger quantities of iron ore can be exported. So, I would ask the Government: are the surveys meant to find out the way of the broad gauge line or it is also to find out the capacity of the port as regards the increase in exports? Once these two questions are settled, the problem becomes easier. But I am told that these studies have already been done. Why then waste time to do the same thing again? We know that we have to bave a broad gauge. Then we should find out how to do it. This is what I wanted to say.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी यहां पर जो २,५०,००० रुपये का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पेश किया गया है, उस में दो डिमांड्स हैं। एक डिमांड में तो साउथ बंगाल को नार्थ बंगाल और आसाम से जोड़ने के लिए ब्राड-गेज लाइन की एक बड़ी प्राजेक्ट की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम को जल्द से जल्द आगे बढ़ा कर साउथ बंगाल और नार्थ बंगाल तथा आसाम के बीच में यातायात का जल्दी इन्तजाम किया जाये। इस डिमांड में केवल एक लाख रुपये की ही व्यवस्था की गई है। लिहाजा अगर और ज्यादा रुपये की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह ले कर इस काम को जल्दी खत्म किया जाये।

जहां तक दूसरी डिमांड का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य, श्री वेंकटासुब्बया, ने कहा कि मर्मगोआ के बारे में स्टडी किया जाये कि वहां पर कोई पासिबिलिटीज हैं या नहीं। यह सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। १९६३ तक इस एरिया में सिर्फ छोटी लाइन पर ही रेलवे चलती है। आजाद होने के बाद पंद्रह सालों में जब भी कोई मंत्री महोदय वहां जाते हैं, तो लोगों की तरफ से यह मांग की जाती है कि वहां पर ब्राड-गेज लाइन बिछाई जाये। हाल ही में हमारे मंत्री महोदय, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, ने खुद गुजश्ता महीने खुद पांच दिन तक इस विभाग का दौरा किया। उन को महसूस हुआ होगा कि सिर्फ हास्पेट तक या मिराज तक ब्राड-गेज करना मुल्क के लिए या इकानोमिक दृष्टिकोण से ठीक नहीं होगा। जब तक हास्पेट से हुबली और लौंडा तक हम ब्राडगेज लाइन नहीं बनायेंगे, जब तक पूना, मिरज और हुबली को ब्राड-गेज से नहीं मिलायेंगे—जब तक गुंटकल से पूना तक वाया हुगली ब्राड-गेज नहीं होगा, उस वक्त तक इस एरिया में पैदा होने वाले आयरन ओर, मैंगानीज और फूड ग्रेन्ज का ले जाना बहुत कठिन है। वहां पर एक तरफ तो मद्रास बंदरगाह है और दूसरी तरफ बम्बई है और उन दोनों के बीच में हजारों मील का समुद्र का किनारा है, जहां पर कोई बड़ी बन्दरगाह नहीं है। हालांकि मंगलोर और मर्मगोआ को मेजर पोर्ट में तब्दील करना जरूरी है, लेकिन उस के साथ वहां पर ब्राड-गेज को शुरू करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मुझे यह देख कर अफसोस होता है कि अभी वहां पर सिर्फ प्रिलिमिनरी सरवे हो रहा है। इस में लिखा है :—

"for converting, to Broad Gauge, the Metre Gauge line Miraj-Londa-Mormugao, and of the branch line from Miraj to Kolhapur."

इससे मालूम होता है कि पूना से सिर्फ मिरज तक अब फाइनल सेटलमेंट हो गया है और वह चन्द दिनों में होने वाला है। इस का जल्द से जल्द सरवे कर के मिरज से हुबली तक ब्राडगेज बिछाना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि वहां के मिनरल्ज को ले जाने के लिए हुबली से बहुत कुछ सहूलियत हो सकती है। इस में लिखा है :—

"for converting Hospet-Londo Metre Gauge line to Broad Gauge, to connect with the Board Gauge line already under construction from Guntakal to Hospet."

गुंटकल से हास्पेट तक और फिर लौंडा तक ले जाने का काम तेजी से शुरू करना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी वहां पर एक माइल भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं डाली गई है। हसन-मंगलौर लाइन भी बहुत जरूरी है। कोट्टुर से हरपनली, हुगली और हरिहर या हावेरी लाइन की योजना भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां पर फाइनल लोकेशन का सरवे हो चुका है हसन-मंगलौर का भी सरवे हो चुका है। हालांकि यह सरवे १९५२ में हो चुका है और बजट में दिखाया जाता है, जिस को देख कर बड़ा आनन्द होता है, लेकिन चूंकि वहां पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ, इस लिये

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

खुद होता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरवे के लिये जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उस को काम में ला कर कम से कम एक माइल लाइन तो बना कर दिखाई जाये । एक भी काम वहां नहीं हो रहा है । अब सुनने में आ रहा है कि मंगलौर बंदरगाह के लिये जो सिर्फ पांच लाख रुपया दिया गया है, उस के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि गोआ बढ़ रहा है, इस लिये मंगलौर को हम कम करेंगे । कहां गोआ और कहां मंगलौर । मर्मगोआ एक अलग परपज के लिये होगा, लेकिन उस क्षेत्र से मिनरल्ज आदि कम एक्सपेंस पर भेजने के लिये मंगलौर उपयुक्त होगा । मर्मगोआ की तरफ का जो आयरन ओर है, वह अलग है । बलारी और हास्पेट मंगलौर के नजदीक हैं । उस के लिये कोटूर और हरिहर को मिलाना जरूरी है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी खुद उस क्षेत्र को देख कर आए हैं । अब तक जो अन्याय वहां पर हुआ है कि एक माइल भी रेलवे लाइन वहां पर नहीं बनाई गई है, उस को देख कर यह जल्द से जल्द करना जरूरी है । निजाम सरकार और मैसूर स्टेट ने भी उस वक्त सरवे किया था । वहां पर रायचूर, गंगावती और कोप्पल को मिलाना बहुत जरूरी है, जिस के बीच में तुंगभद्रा का डवेलप्ड एरिया है । वहां पर फाइनल लोकेशन की रिपोर्ट मौजूद है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर काम नहीं हुआ । जिन कामों के सरवे हो चके हैं, उन को एक एक करके हाथ में ले कर पूरा किया जाये, वर्ना बहुत अन्याय होगा । पूरी तरह स्टडी कर के फूडग्रेन्ज और आयरन ओर के लिये मर्मगोआ को इस में शरीक किया गया है । मंत्री महोदय कोई अजनबी की तरह से उस को नहीं लाए हैं । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि श्री वेंकटासुब्बया यह क्यों कहते हैं कि यह हेफजर्ड प्लान है । यह कोई हेफजर्ड प्लान नहीं है बल्कि यह एक बहुत अच्छीप्लान है और इस को जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाये ।

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support these supplementary demands for carrying out the programmes of the railways. I am particularly interested in the board gauge project in Assam. As the House knows, it is very important and urgent from every point of view. I am really surprised why the progress is not very rapid. I do not know why the Government has not started the work with great speed in view of the situation prevailing in the State of Assam, on the borders. I wish the broad gauge project in Assam is implemented without further delay.

Then, I want to draw your attention to one thing; I do not know why the impact of the attack by the Naga hostiles on the train has still remained; I do not know why the situation has not been improved. The normal running of trains between Gauhati and Dibrugarh has not been resumed as yet. The Government, and particularly the Railway Board, should have taken up this matter with the Government of Assam as to how to arrange security measures for running passenger trains at night. At night, the trains do not pass over the areas adjacent to the Naga Hills. I do not know how long this will continue. It should not be allowed to remain like this for long. Even during the British time, the companies opened railway lines in Assam and the Government arranged for the settlement of people near the railway lines. I do not know why the Railway Board are not yet taking up this matter with the Government of Assam and arrange to settle some people near the railway lines so that from the security point of view, it will be safe to run the trains there. The population could remain there as a measure of security. Or, some alternative scheme should be arranged.

There are branch lines nearby: one is from Chaparmukh to Silghat; the other is from Furkating to Jorhat *via* Badulipara. When these branch lines are connected with each other, they should serve as a chord line just as the line from Mughal Sarai to Howrah and the alternative line from Mughal Sarai *via* Patna. So, the line will remain connecting Dimapur and the Naga territory. The other alternative chord line would be there through Nowgong and other places. It will not be very long. It will be some 50 to 60 miles. I think then that the railways will be secure from the Naga hostiles. From that point of view also it will be very good for the country. Recently, the bridge knows as the Dhansiri brdige on the national highway had been washed away by the floods, or it has been damaged due to some sabotage action. I think this has been investigated by the Government of Assam—whether it is an act of sabotage or whether it was damaged due to floods. There has been some crisis in transportation between upper and lower Assam. Therefore, if this alternative line is opened many problems will be solved.

The other small thing which I want to refer to is this. In spite of the promises given by the Railway Ministry, the Railway Board, the extension of the railway line from Talap to Dhola, a distance of about five to six miles, has not been done. Promises have been made by the Board; I received letters from them. But in spite of this, the small extension has not been given. I wonder what the railway is doing there. I request the Railway Minister and the Deputy Ministry of Railways—the members of the Railway Board are also sitting over there—to take up these matters seriously.

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । पहले ऐसा हुआ करता था कि बड़मसाना से जो रेल जाती थी वह मुरी और टाटा हो कर सीधे कलकत्ता जाती थी लेकिन अब मुरी में कट जाती है। वहां दो दो दिन मुसाफिरों को ठहरना पड़ता है । रांची से जो रेल आती है, उस में मुरी वालों को बैठ कर कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है । वह गाड़ी रांची से ही भरी हुई आती है और मुरी के मुसाफिरों को उस में बैठने का मौका नहीं मिलता है और बैठने की बात तो दूर खड़े हो कर भी वे जा नहीं पाते हैं । इस तरह से मुसाफिरों को बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है । उनको एक एक और दो दो दिन वहां रुकना पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि जैसे हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ वालों को सुविधा दी जाए । जिस तरह से पहले बिना रुके हुए सीधे कलकत्ता जाते थे । मैं आशा करती हूं कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देंगे ।

13 hrs.

अभी मैं रेल यात्रा करके आ रही हूं और मैंने थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजरों की तकलीफों को देखा है । इन डिब्बों में बड़ी भीड़ होती है इतनी भीड़ होती है कि अन्दर वाले आदमी बाहर नहीं आ सकते हैं और बाहर वाले आदमी अन्दर नहीं जा सकते हैं । भीड़ के कारण लड़ाइयां झगड़े बहुत हो जाते हैं । मारपीट में किसी का सिर तोड़ दिया जाता है, किसी की नाक टूट जाती है, किसी की नाक छिल जाती है और किसी को कहीं और चोट आ जाती है । जिस घटना का मैं जिक्र कर रही हूं, उस में दो दो बार इस भीड़ की वजह से गाड़ी को रुकना पड़ा । यह जो तीसरे दर्जे में भीड़भाड़ होती है और मुसाफिरों को सुविधा नहीं होती है, इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये । बैठने की बात तो दूर खड़ा होने तक का स्थान नहीं मिलता है और रेल पकड़ कर भी वे जाना चाहें तो नहीं जा सकते हैं ।

अब खाना जो दिया जाता है, उसके बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि वह बहुत गन्दा होता है, उस में माछी वगैरह होती हैं और इस मैले और गन्दे खाने को खाने

[श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी]

से लोगों के बीमार हो जाने का डर रहता है। चीजों को सफाई बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। जब आप पैसा पूरा लेते हैं, पूरा रुपया लेते हैं तो सफाई का तो आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए, सफाई तो ठीक तरह से होनी चाहिये। जहां वह बनता है, वह स्थान भी बड़ा गन्दा होता है और जहां वह दिया जाता है वह भी बहुत खराब जगह होती है। इसका भी आपको ख्याल करना चाहिये।

रास्ते में जो भोजन आदि दिया जाता है, वह भी बहुत गन्दा होता है, बहुत मैला होता है और माछी वगैरह के हाथ हाथ डालने से वह और भी गन्दा हो जाता है। इस तरह का मैला और गन्दा खाना खाने से बीमारी हो जाने का डर रहता है। इस ओर विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, while congratulating the Railway Ministry for bringing forward the Supplementary demands for grants for Railways I cannot refrain from saying after reading the introductory remarks on page 1 and the explanatory note on page 2, that the hesitant policy of the Railway Ministry in taking up survey works and executing them with speed is responsible for the piecemeal asking of demands in this way. Immediately after the demands were granted in April, they say, there was a re-thinking of the whole issue. I would like to read from page 2, para 4 (ii) (a). Here it is stated as follows:

> "After the Railway Budget for 1963-64 had been voted, there has been further thinking in regard to the requirements connected with the development of Mormugao port".

Sir, this is what I say, a hesitant policy. Why the conversion should not have gone far ahead with the experience they had of conversion of such railway lines? I think this policy is a hesitant policy. The second supplementary demand pertains to the surveys. The Ministry is very eager to carry on the surveys but they keep them in cold storage. They have done it at several places. There have been persistent and heavy demands from rural areas particularly in my constituency, Pandharpur for conversion of N. G. lines into broad gauge lines. That demand was made long long ago and as a result of several demands, surveys were undertaken and they are being kept in cold storage. The passengers and pilgrims going to Pandharpur have been carried actually in goods wagons and this was brought out in the meeting of the advisory committee and the standing committee. These complaints were brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry but they have not heeded to the demands of the conversion of these N. G. lines to broad gauge. I do not know why. The surveys had taken place and they were put in cold storage and this is the way things are moving. So, I would like to make a special request to the hon. Minister to give full thought to this and to carry out the surveys and complete the works, and not to give hope to the people of the area and keep them waiting and waiting. Therefore, I say Sir, that this hesitant policy should be abandoned.

I would invite the attention of the Deputy Railway Minister Shri Shahnawaz Khan to this aspect. He visited my constituency recently and he has seen himself and I could not meet him then. I had made a request in my letter saying that my only request on behalf of my constituency was that the conversion of the N.G. lines to broad gauge lines should be undertaken as early as possible at least before the completion of the third five-year plan.

With these words, Sir, I would earnestly hope that the Railway Min-

ister who is very efficient and who is very affable, would not delay to fulfil the aspirations of the people after having undertaken the surveys and would not keep them in cold storage. That should not be the policy. With these words, I support the demand.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi)—*rose*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing about U.P. in supplementary demands.

Shri Sheo Narain: I want to say something, Sir, about this. Others also would like to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those members who are concerned can speak. Shri Priya Gupta.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): May I speak, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called him.

An Hon. Member: He is becoming intelligent.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am just trying to learn as I grow older.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: He made that comment and therefore I had to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that I have been given a chance to speak on this subject. I wish to make some observations which I hope will not be misconstrued by my hon. friends over there. Of course, for the discussion on these Supplementary Demands only a very short time has been allotted, but the main Railway Budget was debated for so many hours in this House during which many suggestions and complaints were made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are only two Supplementary Demands and the hon. Member should be brief confining his remarks to those two Demands only.

Shri Priya Gupta: I know that, Sir, and I have gone through this. Unfortunately, none of the complaints or observations made during the last Railway Budget debate has at least been replied to by the Railway Ministry. I feel that all these papers which form the proceedings of the debate in this House and copy of which goes to the Railway Ministry are kept in the waste paper basket. I suggest—this is my humble submission—that whenever Railway budgets in future are to be placed before the House, let them be placed before the House, votes taken and passed by a majority vote, as the Government has, without any discussion. It is no use wasting our time and energy on making observations during debate here because nothing is given any heed to by the Railway Minister. Anyway, as my senior colleague has asked me, I want to make a few observations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Supplementary Demands here.

Shri Priya Gupta: If the zonalisation of the Railways, discussed by some Members, can come under this, these things can also come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a general discussion on the Railway Budget.

Shri Priya Gupta: Regarding survey, construction and other things, I would request the Railway Ministry not to commit such follies as have been committed already in the Assam section of N. F. Railway recently. For the improvement of traffic in Assam, a cabin worth about Rs. 1 lakh and odd was being built or was in the process of completion in Gauhati Station in connection with Gauhati yard remodelling. It has not come into use at all. It is going to be demolished now because the plan will have to be changed for lengthening the loop lines as these lines for receiving trains are

[Shri Priya Gupta]

not sufficient. This is wastage of public money and an instance of how finalisation of construction is being done.

Secondly, after the Brahmaputra Bridge was opened to traffic, lack of foresight in the planning of the New Gauhati Yard and Narangi Yard was detected. Through goods trains and other goods trains are being manned by the Double Crew system. Because the station yards are not laid out in proper perspective, the trains cannot be received at the station yards in time as the path is very limited and trains are made to wait at the outer signal of the Station. In that process, sometimes double the time is required; and when it is more than 10 or 12 hours, the drivers, firemen and guards claim rest and it attracts the eyes of the Railway Board. Therefore, the N. F. Railway Administration has introduced the Double Crew system to camouflage the defects in yards. When one guard is having his rest the other guard will be working, and the same will be the case in respect of drivers and firemen. I would request you to see the total running time of through goods trains leaving Alipore-Duar Junction. Take the figures for one month prior to the operation of the double crew system with the coming into operation of the Brahmaputra Bridge—that is, under the single crew system—and the figures for one month after the double crew system has been introduced. I would like the Railway Ministry to examine this point. My submission is that with the coming into operation of the double crew system the guards, drivers and firemen do not get the proper rest required to do away with the fatigue which is an essential factor for overcoming accidents. They have been given some ordinary rest vans to rest during this period where they do not get rest houses or running rooms. In addition, monetary loss is also there. This may kindly be reviewed.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Is all this relevant?

Shri Priya Gupta: This is all relevant because this is in connection with the improvement of traffic in Assam.

The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh): I hope the hon. Member is not very serious when he says that it is all relevant. He can go on if he likes, but it is certainly not relevant.

Shri Priya Gupta: Thirdly, there are two types of diesel engines—YDM-3 and YDM-4—engines running on long-hood and short-hood system. When an engine runs with long-hood in the front, the diesel gas goes inside the drivers room and does great harm to his lungs whereby the health of the driver is affected. This can be done away with only by changing the couplings. This is not being done because one type of engine has got common type of coupling on both ends and the other type has not. My suggestion, therefore, is that for the sake of saving the staff from earlier medical incapacitation, this may be resorted to. The only ground put forward by the N. F. Railway Administration is that by running diesel engines in one direction the gears and other things are worn out by friction and therefore they have to run them in both the directions.

Then, while I am on this subject, I want to point out one thing. Very recently, Sir, the Accident Committee visited Katihar. At Katihar I think they had a short stay in the officers' rest house. For this short stay the officers' rest house was air-conditioned by stripping off the air-conditioning plant from the office and installing it there. I am sure my senior colleagues here who are in this Committee never wanted it. But this was how public money was wasted in Katihar where the committee stayed only for a few hours. For a few hours the air-conditioning plant was stripped off from the office and installed in the rest house only to give *khana-dana* and all these things.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Was the hon. Member invited to that *khana-dana*?

Shri Priya Gupta: I was not present there. Why should the hon. Minister get irritated?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am not getting irritated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, you yourself interrupted me several times.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody has taken more than 5 minutes. The hon. Member has already taken 8 minutes.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, be kind enough to give me one more minute. The N. F. Railway workers have been demanding for the grant of three increments to Class III and Class IV staff which has been given to the gazetted officers, but their demand has not yet been acceded to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has nothing to do with the Supplementary Demands before the House. He is speaking about matters irrelevant to the Demands before the House and still I am allowing him.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let me submit, Sir, that the people in Rangapura North and Rangiyia section who worked during the war emergency time, how do know how they have been compensated. A few of them have been picked up and given three increments whereas others have not been given. Why is there this discrimination?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is about survey. We are not concerned here with overtime and other things. Order, order—Shri Parashar. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Priya Gupta: Unfortunately, Sir, I have been called in the end and no time has been given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down—Shri Parashar.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let not by submissions be laughed out by the Minister.

Sardar Swaran Singh: You want that I should not get irritated. When I am trying to be happy even then you are not happy.

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on these Supplementary Demands for Grants I have to make only two submissions regarding the Southern Railway and the Northern Railway. So far as the Southern Railway is concerned, I had had an opportunity very recently to travel from Madras to Pamban. I was travelling by the Boat Mail. Then I had to travel by some loop lines and metre gauge railway also. In those trains we have got the three-tier sleepers. I suggest that there should be some survey about this point also and some improvement should be made. My submission is that not even a man like me, a man of short stature like me, who can creep in into any third-class sleeper, could not sleep there. I found it very difficult to creep in and sit or sleep there. You can imagine the plight of other passengers who are tall. Therefore, there should be some survey about this and the railway administration should have these wagons reconstructed so that the passengers can be seated comfortably and they can also sleep.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is survey of the coach.

Shri Nambiar: Survey of length of the coach so that people can get in comfortably.

Shri Parashar: I am talking about the length between the three tiers in the sleeper coach.

About the development of the frontier railways I have to say that mere development of the frontier railways will not do unless they are very well connected with communications in the internal parts of the country. For instance, whatever we have at this time is only railway lines running from the north or from Delhi up to

[Shri Parashar]

Assam or up to Bengal. There should be a second line of communication. That is essential for our defence and also for development. It will act as a second line of defence. So, it is essential to have a second line of communication. Therefore, my humble suggestion is that the railways should undertake a survey for laying down railway lines joining Bengal and Orissa to Assam and Bihar, through south-east and northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, connecting Sawai Madhopur to Kanpur *via* Jhansi, Shivpuri and Sheopur.

श्री भा० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर २ के सर्वे पोरशन पर बोलना चाहता हूं । जो डिमान्ड हाउस के सामने पेश की गयी है उसमें सिर्फ सदर्न रेलवे और ईस्टर्न रेलवे का जिक्र है । मेरा यह ग्रीवान्स है कि एन० ई० रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में भी सर्वे होना चाहिये था और उसके बारे में भी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड होनी चाहिये थी । मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी सहरसा है, जो कि बिहार का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहां यातायात की सुविधा की बहुत जरूरत है । जो रेलवे लाइन कोसी के जमाने में खत्म हो चुकी है उसके बारे में कहा गया है कि वह रेस्टोर हो लेकिन वह अभी तक रेस्टोर नहीं हुई । मेरा सजेशन है कि यह लाइन सपोल से भवटियाही और राघवपुर होते हुए फारविसगंज से मिला दी जाये । यह बहुत जरूरी है । यह इलाका डालर अर्निंग इलाका है । और नेपाल की सीमा के पास होने से भी महत्वपूर्ण है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस लाइन पर खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाये और इसको रेस्टोर किया जाये ।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Railways. On this occasion, it is my first and foremost duty to pay my hearty congratulations to the Railway Minister for including the most important line, the Miraj-Kolhapur line in these demands. At present that is a metre-gauge line and now it is proposed to convert it into a broad-gauge line. I agitated this point when I participated in the discussion on the Railway budget last time and brought it to the notice of the Railway Minister. Now I am happy that he had taken into consideration this demand and included it in his programme. Therefore, I support this demand for grant for an engineering and traffic survey for converting into broad-gauge the metre-gauge line Miraj-Londa-Mormugao and the branch line from Miraj to Kolhapur. Here my first and foremost duty is to congratulate the Minister and the Ministry. With these words, I support the supplementary demands for grants.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसका स्वागत करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है उसके अनुसार तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों को सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह थर्ड क्लास की सहूलियत के लिये नहीं है । यह आसाम और सदर्न रेलवे के एक्सटेंशन और सर्वे के लिये है । उसके बारे में कुछ कहना हो तो कहिये ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं वेस्टर्न रेलवे के बारे में कहना चाहता हू ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: वेस्टर्न रेलव इसमें नहीं आता ।

श्री कछवाय : असम क्षेत्र के रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे यह कहना है कि जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है उस क्षेत्र में, उसके अनुसार जो थर्ड क्लास के यात्रियों को सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है । इसका कारण या तो यह है कि डब्बे कम हैं या ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है इस कारण उनको सहूलियतें नहीं मिल पाती । अधिकांश में देखा गया है

कि इस रेलवे पर गरीबों की जेबें कट जाती हैं और इस काम में अधिकांश रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ होता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है । यह इसमें नहीं आती । यह सबं के लिये है । उसके बारे में कहना हो तो कहिये नही तो बैठ जायें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that Shri Sheo Narain is not present. Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and supported the supplementary demands for grants. Without going into all great details, I would like to cover as many points that have been raised here as possible.

Shri Nambiar raised the question of the restoration of the Out Agency. Though it is not strictly within the purview of this demand, I shall look into this matter and if there are sufficient reasons for restoring it, I shall certainly restore it.

Then he talked about the slow progress of the electrification of the Tambaram-Villupuram line. I can assure him that there is no slowing down. The work is progressing fairly fast. We have ordered locomotives from Japan and as soon as those locomotives start arriving the line would be opened. We hope that would be done by the end of next year. He also wanted the electrification to be extended to cover the Neyveli Project, that is, up to Virudhachalam. At present, there is no proposal to do that. It all depends upon the transport requirements of the area. When we find there is sufficient justification for extending the electrification, we shall not hesitate to do so.

He also referred to the doubling of the line from Jolarpet up to Shoranur. The work is already in progress between Jolarpet and Erode. Since we are going to have certain line capacity up to Erode, we hope we will be able to cope with all the traffic that is offered at present.

Then, a number of hon. Members referred to the bifurcation of Southern and Central Railways. It is not a new demand. Here I would like to reiterate what was said by the hon. Railway Minister during the reply to the general budget discussion. The railway zones are created purely for operational needs of the railways. So long as we are able to cope satisfactorily with the traffic that is offered, we feel there is no need for creating any fresh zones. We have carried out an analysis of workload and we find that we are able to cope with the traffic fairly satisfactorily. So, for the present, there is no such proposal for bifurcation. But, as the hon. Railway Minister said during the budget discussion, if at any stage it is felt that the operational requirements of the railways are such that new zones should be created, we shall not hesitate to do so.

I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Yashpal Singh, for taking up the issue of S.S. Light Railways. There, again, the narrow gauge line is serving a useful purpose. There is a road also running almost parallel to this narrow gauge line. At present there is no proposal of converting it into broad gauge.

Certain hon. Members were critical of the fact that we had used the words "if it is justified, the railway line will be converted from metre gauge to broad gauge". In order to undertake any work a survey is the first thing that has to be undertaken and it is only after the survey is completed that we know what the expenses are going to be and what the likely earnings are going to be and it is in the light of those findings that a final decision is taken. A number of ministries are involved in this, in the development of Marmagoa Port. There

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

is the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination; then there is the Ministry of Transport. We are already in consultation with each other and as soon as the surveys are complete, certain decisions will be taken.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Muthiah, talked about the Tinnevely-Cape Comorin survey. This is already included in the Budget and the work is already in progress.

My hon. friend, Shri Hazarika, was critical of the fact that the progress on the new broad gauge line which has been decided for extension into Assam is not fast enough. I can assure him that this work is progressing at the top priority; it is progressing as fast as the Railways can cope with.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I know when work is likely to start?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Work is already in progress.

Shri Hazarika also wanted that both sides of the track should be cleared and people should be settled on that so that it will provide security to the railway line. This matter has already been taken up with the Assam Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Sonavane, felt that it was the habit of the Railways to carry out surveys and then put them in cold storage. Surveys are carried out and where there is justification for constructing new lines, a decision is taken and new lines are constructed; but where there is no justification, that survey has to be put in the cold storage.

Shri Sonavane: What about the line from Latur to Miraj?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That does not find a place so far; later on, if there is any justification at a later stage we will see. But all round we are going in for large-scale conversions.

Shri Priya Gupta said or rather warned us not to repeat the follies which had so far been committed on the Assam link. We are always prepared to benefit from his wisdom.

Shri Priya Gupta: You put a check on them; do not take it personally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have you finished?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the cut motions being pressed?

Shri Prabhat Kar: No, Sir.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demands Nos. 2 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

13.36 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very simple Bill. According to section 3, sub-section (2) of the Act of 1962 and according to the Act which was replaced by the Act of 1962, the Head Office of the Central Warehousing Corporation is to be situated in Delhi. In fact, this provision is obviously restrictive in character as restricts the Central Government from shifting the Head Office to any other place. This could have been provided in the original Act itself but the lacuna came to our notice when the proposal had been set afoot for the shifting of certain offices from Delhi in the overall scheme of dispersal of offices from Delhi.

When this Bill was introduced, the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, put a very pertinent question as to whether the Government had taken any decision in the matter of shifting this office and, if so, to which place. As the provision in the Bill stands, it is only an enabling measure. It does not enjoin upon the Central Government to shift the office to any particular place. But if the Government takes a decision the statutory provision should not stand in the way of the Government from implementing their decision. So, what has been provided in the Bill is that the central office of the Warehousing Corporation shall be in New Delhi or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify. That is the purport of the amendment. It is a very simple measure and I do not think, there would be any dissentient voice in the matter of passing this Bill.

The office of the headquarters of the Central Warehousing Corporation is one of the offices which the Central Government has in view for shifting from Delhi. Two places have been suggested. One is Faridabad and the other is Agra. The Ministry's own inclination is that it would be better, in case it is to be shifted, that it should be located in Faridabad. It is only about 12 miles from Delhi and the Central Government has got land of its own on which the office building can be constructed so that the Central Warehousing Corporation can posses a building of its own. The office is now located in a rented building. We have to pay about Rs. 2,600 as rent. Of course, having regard to the prevailing rate of rent, it cannot be said that the rent is high. The floor area now occupied comes to about 5,280 sq. ft. and the number of employees is roundabout 100. In the scheme of things, it cannot be said to be a great thing, that is, it is not a big office and the number of employees is also not very large. But all the same if the Central Government thinks that it would be desirable to shift the office, the statutory provision should not stand in the way and we have introduced this Bill and I hope that it would be passed without any dissenting voice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, section 3(2) of the Warehousing Corporations Act clearly stated that the head-office of the Central Warehousing Corporation shall be situated at New Delhi. Now so far as the amendment is concerned, as just now said by the Deputy Minister, it is being changed: after the words "at New Delhi", the words "or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify" are being inserted.

My hon. friend Mr. Banerjee, when this Bill was introduced, wanted to know whether the Government had made up its mind that this office should be shifted. My point is this: is it pure and simple that for want of accommodation or on account of the dearth of the Government buildings here that this office is to be shifted from Delhi to Faridabad or Agra? What is the purpose of this Warehousing Corporation? I feel that so far as the function of the Ware-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

housing Corporation is concerned, it is very much linked with the Food and Agriculture Ministry and according to my understanding, this Corporation has not played its role properly. If we could build warehouses at places nearest to the place of production of grain or where other cash crops grow, we shall be able to help the peasants who have suffered because of the middle-men so far as the prices are concerned. If more warehouses are built near the villages and if the arrangement is made, as it was suggested in the Rural Credit Survey Enquiry report that the Imperial Bank and the erstwhile princely banks should be transferred to the State Bank which has been done and subsidiaries also have been opened, to open the branches in the rural areas and on the basis of receipts of warehouses the advices are granted by the banks to the peasantry, the conditions of the peasants who are suffering today due to the lack of funds and who are taking loans from *mahajans* at a higher rate could be improved.

Now, to that extent, the Food and Agriculture Ministry, I would say, has not given the proper direction and that is why I say the Corporation has not played its role properly in the case of cash crops like jute or in the case of sugarcane or in the case of even foodgrains where the peasants are forced to sell these articles at a lesser price, while the middleman gets the share of the price and the consumers suffer.

Now, that being the purpose, it is essential that the office of this Warehousing Corporation should be very near the Food and Agriculture Ministry. So far as the enabling clause is concerned, it is innocent and innocuous: the Government may by notification shift the office of the Central Warehousing Corporation. This is the most vital part. So far as the shifting of the office of the Corporation is concerned, may I know how it is going to have a proper liaison with the Food and Agriculture Ministry. It is the important role that the Corporation has to play in helping the peasantry to deposit their production and on the basis of receipts take advances from the State Bank and its subsidiaries, which is a major point, which will decide exactly where its office should be, at New Delhi or at any other place.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं । मैंने पिछले साल भी यह बात कही थी कि जितने आफिसेज़ और मकानात शहरों में बनाए जायेंगे, देहात उतने ही ज्यादा उजड़ते जायेंगे । दिल्ली आज इतना कान्जेस्टिड हो चुका है कि यहां पर और गुंजायश नहीं है । इस लिये इन आफिसिज़ को बाहर ले जाना बहुत मुनासिब है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने अपनी एमेंडमेंट में कहा है, इन आफिसिज़ के स्टाफ को कम से कम छः महीने का नोटिस देना चाहिये, जिस से वे अपने बाल-बच्चों का और यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों का उचित इन्तजाम कर सकें ।

सारी दुनिया में यह अकेली सरकार है, जो नौकरी दे देती है, लेकिन मकानात की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेती है । अभी उस दिन निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री ने कहा था कि दिल्ली में ५४,००० ऐसे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंटस हैं, जिन को सरकार माकानात नहीं दे सकी है । उन को बड़ी डिफीकल्टी है । इस लिये जब आफिसिज़ यहां से उठाए जाते हैं, तो उन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कम से कम छः मास का नोटिस देना चाहिये । उन कर्मचारियों को एकदम शिफ्ट करना उन के स्वास्थ्य और घर के इन्तजाम के लिये घातक होगा ।

इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर के इस बिल को पास किया जाये । मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the time of the introduction of this Bill, I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government had already taken a decision to shift this office from Delhi to some other place. The hon. Minister, while moving this Bill, has confirmed that a decision has been taken to shift this office from Delhi to either Faridabad or Agra. I doubt if there is a condition that the office should be shifted without increasing the income or total emoluments of the employees. In this particular office, let us examine, how many people are working. The total number of employees is 122 out of which 11 are on deputation. I do not know what accommodation Government is going to get by driving out these employees from their homes in Delhi either to Faridabad or Agra. The shifting of office to Faridabad is understandable. It is not 12 miles from Delhi; it is 18 miles from this place and there are regular bus services.

But serious complication will only arise when these employees who are working in Delhi would like to claim that Faridabad should also be included as an A-Class city for the purposes of payment of compensatory allowance. Faridabad cannot be included—by no stretch of imagination, it can be included in Delhi or it can come as a contiguous area of the Delhi Corporation because it is in Punjab. Naturally, the total emoluments will fall. At the time when Delhi was upgraded as A-Class City, for each employee, the minimum gain was to the tune of Rs. 12-22 and for the higher scale, it was much more.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to accept my amendment. My amendment is:

"Provided that whenever the head office.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall come to that later.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me finish this. It is a very small amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already read it.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: "Provided that whenever the head office is shifted from one place to another, at least six months' notice shall be given to the employees of the Corporation, that total emoluments shall be protected and they shall be provided with accommodation". My amendment is this and I would like to move this amendment and speak on this because I feel that when once they are transferred from this place, their emoluments will not be protected.

I would refer that on shifting of the Office of the Hindusthan Steel Ltd. to Ranchi, what were the concessions given? The question of Office accommodation as well as the residential accommodation for employees was settled in consultation with the Bihar Government. Then, what were the other concessions given? For one year, the class III and IV employees (clerks) were granted displacement allowance at the rate of 10% of their salaries per month. This amount was not recovered from their salary. Then T.A. along with one month's pay was also given which was to be recovered and which was recovered in twelve monthly instalments. Then the shifting was treated as on transfer. Always there is congestion in Delhi. Regarding shifting of offices from Delhi, this was what the Works and Housing Minister said.

	No. of employees
Warehousing Corporation	120
Director of Tourism	23

The total comes to about 2,000 people. If 2,000 are shifted from Delhi, will Delhi become clean? This is some-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

thing which passes my comprehension. I can understand if a big Ministry is shifted from one place to another. There may be dislocation which is understandable. I shall now finish in one minute. The Warehousing Corporation is going to construct another building in Agra or in Faridabad for these 2,000 employees. After all, these offices cannot be accommodated either in Taj Mahal or Red Fort in Delhi or in the fort at Agra. Anyway an office building will have to be constructed in Faridabad. Wherever the office building is to be constructed, it will be air-conditioned because this is a fashion in this country. Then it will have so many rooms. There will be at least Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs spent on that. But, during the emergency, is it proper for us to spend that amount? Is it congested because of these 122 people or might be the total number including their family members and children it will come to 500? Is it necessary for construction of a building because of this shifting? I would request the hon. Minister kindly to consider that if the families are shifted from Delhi to Faridabad or to Agra—I do not think they are provided with accommodation—at least Faridabad be included for the purpose of compensatory allowances like Delhi. Whatever they are getting in Delhi, that should be given there as well. There was a time when certain offices were shifted and reshuffled within 15 miles from Calcutta. A question was raised by the Finance that reshuffling was not within a contiguous area of Calcutta Corporation and hence they should not be given higher allowance. This question was fought with the authorities by certain Members of Parliament and State Assembly. Ultimately that came within the Corporation limit and they were granted the allowance. The second point which I would like to discuss is about certain aspects connected with the employees. I raised certain issues connected with the employees during the course of the discussion of this Bill in 1962. Now, it is surprising that the Pay Commission grades are available only to those who are working in head offices and are not applicable to those who are working in the various States. They are termed as field employees. Field employees who are supposed to work in Moga or other places are not getting the benefit of the Pay Commission recommendations. It is really surprising. And people are not getting increments. The moment they come to the head office they have to start afresh and their total service does not count. This is a clear discrimination between employee and employee, and I request the Corporation and the Government to sit together and decide this. I am sure the Corporation will not be against accepting the Pay Commission's recommendations *in toto*. If they are Corporation employees they are government employees. And when the Pay Commission's recommendations are implemented in the case of other government employees, the same people who are in Delhi or Moga or elsewhere should be given the same benefit.

With these words I again request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether this harmless amendment of mine should not be accepted. It may not be rejected, because, after all, this is an enabling clause for which Government has brought this forward. And my amendment will enable me to protect the interests of the employees and therefore I submit that both these enabling provisions should be accepted.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): This Warehousing Corporation amending Bill that is before this august House is a very small matter. The matter of great importance is one that concerns the peasants. The whole idea of setting up this Corporation was to facilitate the agriculturists in geting fair prices. I do not know how this amending Bill, just by a sheer shifting of the head office, is going to bring about the desired objective as was expressed by the Food Minister only the other day while in-

tervening in the debate on the no-confidence motion, namely that an agriculturist should get a remunerative or a fair price.

This Corporation, to my mind, has failed in its purpose. The Minister or the Ministry should have come forward to amend the whole Act so as to give the maximum benefits to the agriculturists. I want to know at what places these warehouses are located. Are they located at places where foodgrains are grown so that when there is necessity to store the grains it may be done? These warehouses are located in the urban areas, such as the provincial headquarters or district headquarters. I do not know why an amendment in this respect was not brought by the Ministry so as to locate them as near the villages as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In many places they are.

Shri Sonavane: I am suggesting that, I feel they have failed in giving incentives to the farmer so that he may get a fair price, so that his grains may be stored, and at a reasonable or opportune time he may be able to sell the stored grain, and that he may be able to get advances on his produce also. That type of scheme should have been brought forward in the amendment. This the Ministry has not done so far. The location of the warehouses is not correct and the number of warehouses is highly inadequate, and I feel that the agriculturists are not able to take advantage of these warehouses because of their position, paucity and inadequacy of the facilities provided. And who takes advantage of these warehouses? The people who exploit these agriculturists.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): The amendment pertains only to the office.

Shri Sonavane: I think the Ministry has miserably failed in not coming forth with an amendment to provide good incentives to the agriculturists, as your Ministry desires, in order to increase food production. That is my submission. And for your omission to do this I am here just to suggest and bring out certain points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is just to change the location of the office of the Warehousing Corporation from Delhi to some other place

14 hrs.

Shri Sonavane: We can draw attention to their acts of omission also while criticising their acts of commission. Therefore I submit it is my legitimate right to criticise the Ministry that this whole amending Bill should have been in that proper shape as I have suggested. With this tiny amendment this Ministry has not served the cause of the agriculturists, and the talk of self-sufficiency in food production will just remain a talk in the air. I would therefore appeal to the Ministry that they should really come forward with a measure that would touch every aspect and that would accelerate and gear up the agriculturist so that he may get a fair price for his produce.

With these words I request the Ministry that they may think again about this matter and when they come forward with any amending legislation pertaining to this Ministry this idea may be uppermost in their mind.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अमेंडिंग बिल आया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । गवर्नमेंट को सारे आफिसेज को दिल्ली या कलकत्ता में या और जगहों में ला कर इकट्ठा कर देने की नीति है वह अच्छी नहीं है । मेरा ख्याल है कि सिक्योरिटी के ख्याल से भी और दूसरे खयालों से भी किसी शहर को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाना नहीं चाहिये । आफिसों को चारों तरफ अलग अलग कर के रखना ज्यादा अच्छा है । इसलिये वेअरहाऊसिंग के ही नहीं बल्कि और भी जितने आफिसेज हैं उन को जितना ज्यादा एक दूसरे से हटा सकें उतना हटा देना चाहिये । सारे आफिसेज को एक साथ रखने से अपोजीशन जो किसानों के सवाल को ले कर बराबर इस हाउस में उठाया करता है वह भी नहीं उठेगा और छोटे

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

छोटे जो शहर हैं, जो कि उजड़ रहे हैं वे उजड़ेंगे नहीं बल्कि उन की जो इम्पार्टेन्स है वह और भी बढ़ जायेगी और वहां का व्यापार भी बढ़ जायेगा, उस की अहमियत बढ़ जायेगी। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर गवनमेंट की पालिसी वेअरहाउसिंग को दिल्ली से हटा कर आगरा, नागपुर या दूसरी जगह में रखने की हो तो व. ज्यादा अच्छी हो। इसी तरह से और भी आफिसेज हटा दिये जाने चाहियें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि खर्चे का जो सवाल उठता है, यानी दिल्ली में आफिसेज को रखने मे जो एडीशनल पे उन को देनी पड़ेगी, इस तर से एकोमोडेशन का सवाल है, पानी का सवाल है, इतने सारे सवाल उठ खड़े होते हैं। आगरा, कानपुर, बीकानेर, नागपुर या पटना या जैसे जितने शहर हैं उन में एकोमोडेशन ज्यादा है। मैं ने बीकानेर में देखा कि ऐसी बहुत सी बिल्डिंग्स पड़ी हुई हैं जिन में रहने वाला कोई नहीं है। वे गवर्नमेंट को भी कम किराये पर मिल सकती हैं। उन को बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये एडीशनल खर्च भी नहीं करना पड़ेगा, जो यहां पर एडीशनल पे दी जाती है एक्सचैकर से, वह भी बचेगी। प्रोविंसेज में जो कम पे मिलती है वह उन को दी जायेगी तो उस से काफी बचत रेवेन्यू में हो जायेगी।

इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि यह पालिसी जो है व ज्यादा अच्छी है और सरकार को और भी जो आफिसेज हैं उन को टाना चाहियें। वेअरहाउसेज को हटाने की जो बात है मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Priya Gupta.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, while making my observations on the Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1963, I beg to submit that the warehouses were proposed for storing grains. In most of the parts of which I have personal knowledge, that is, in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, I know what is happening. I can say that in Assam some lakhs of rupees are being paid every month as rent for hiring leaky ex-jute mill godowns. If this money which was spent during the past many years had been spent in a proper way, the Corporation could have made their own well-designed warehouses, and the public exchequer would not have been drained to that extent. Similar is the condition in Bihar, Orissa and Calcutta. In Bhubaneshwar and Kalyani areas few warehouses were constructed and in Assam also here and there some few warehouses have been built. I submit that the Government of India should go on building its own warehouses because as the honourable Minister of Food said the other day while participating in the debate on the no-confidence motion, self-sufficiency in food in this country cannot be achieved in the very recent future. Therefore, the buffer-stock and stocking the same in the warehouses will be a necessity for another 10 to 12 years. Therefore, the Government of India, instead of wasting money by hiring the otherwise useless godowns of the jute mills of the 'punjipathis' and 'karorpathis', just to give them a premium, should divert their attention to the proper utilisation of their funds by way of construction of their own warehouses.

Secondly, as regards the decentralisation of this scheme, I suggest that the suggestion made by the trade unions of the food staff of the eastern directorate for zonalisation should be implemented, having zonal offices in Orissa, Bihar, Assam and West Bengal.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is Food Department—altogether different.

Shri Priya Gupta: The speaker just before me suggested that warehouses should be attached to the villages where food is produced. That is well and good. But the question of giving directives as to what other facilities should be given and where and how food stuff has to be distributed should

also be kept in view. While transferring the headquarters of the Corporation, the question of giving proper protection to the workers and the suggestions of workers' organisations should be kept in view.

Shri Sonavane: There are not many workers.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is all my submission.

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): This is a very simple measure, wherein Government are seeking to amend section 3 of the original Act. As has been made out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government are seeking to make an amendment in the Act in order to enable them to locate the head office of the Central Warehousing Corporation at some place other than New Delhi. Under the present provision, the headquarters is at New Delhi, but now Government intend to shift it, and the object of Government is just to carry out the scheme of dispersal of offices from Delhi. So, this is a very welcome thing.

I support this Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some points which are relevant and some which are not relevant to the amending Bill have been raised in the course of the debate. Last year, a comprehensive Bill was introduced, and the Act of 1962 has been the result of that comprehensive legislation. I do not know whether my hon. friend Shri Sonavane took any interest in the discussion on that Bill at that time or has gone through this Bill, in which case perhaps he would not have raised the points that he has raised today.

The main object of the Central Warehousing Corporation is to establish warehouses in areas of all-India importance or in centres of all-India importance, whereas the State Warehousing Corporations are to locate warehouses in urban areas as well as in mofussil areas which are important from the point of view of the particular State. So, we have to take both the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations together. It is not correct that the urban areas are alone intended to be covered. In fact, perhaps, some of the centres might be located in urban areas or in trade centres, because in order to attract business as well as for the disposal of the stocks from the point of view of the agriculturist, it may be better to have these centres in urban areas.

Shri Sonavane: That is the prime need.

Shri A. M. Thomas: So, it is not correct that we are not having in mind the benefit of the agriculturist or the peasant or the producer but only the benefit of the trader, and to say so would be a thorough misreading of the entire object of this legislation.

Shri Prabhat Kar raised a very relevant point in that, he has asked whether it would be at all advisable to shift this office of the Central Warehousing Corporation, since it has to function as part and parcel of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and he said that proper directions would have to be given to this corporation by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in regard to its functioning, and, therefore, it would be better to have the head office of the Central Warehousing Corporation also in a place where the Ministry is itself situated. In that regard, one thing has to be understood, namely that this is an autonomous corporation. Of course, the corporation would be functioning within the framework of the general policy of the Government of India. But that does not mean that it has to function as part and parcel of the Ministry. It is not intended also that it should function as part and parcel of the Ministry, if at all it can only be said that it is a subordinate office which functions under the auspices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, but actually it is an autonomous corporation. So, I do not think that there is

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

much weight in the argument of my hon. friend that the headquarters of this corporation should also be situated in New Delhi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee said that after all, this was a small office and the number of persons who would have to be shifted would not be very great. The same can be said of every office. We cannot shift the office of the Ministry concerned but only of some subordinate offices. Time and again, the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry had been taken to task in the form of questions and other suggestions on the floor of this House that in spite of the proclaimed objective of dispersal of some of the offices from Delhi, nothing was being done. That is the charge which has been made. So, it is advisable that some offices should go from Delhi. I think my hon. friend Shri K. N. Tiwary has taken the very correct stand that it is not advisable that all offices which can perhaps with advantage be situated in other areas should be located in Delhi. Moreover, the complaint is that Delhi is becoming more and more crowded every day. So, I do not think that there is much in the argument of my hon. friend.

Of course, some arguments have been advanced from the point of view of the employees. It has been stated that it would be necessary to give, according to my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh, six months' notice to the employees, before an office is intended to be shifted to any other place or before it is actually shifted to any other place. To that, my answer is that, in the first place, an office is not going to be shifted every now and then. Of course, if an emergency happens, and the office has to be shifted, then there is no question of any notice. Otherwise, if an office is going to be shifted, the employees will certainly have sufficient notice of the shifting of it. In fact, take, for example, the proposed shifting of this office to Faridabad or Agra. If it is going to Faridabad, then, of course, a building has to be constructed there, and other facilities also will have to be provided. That will have to be provided. That will naturally take much longer than the time proposed by my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh.

By way of addition to the amendment of Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri S. M. Banerjee has suggested that the salaries and allowances of the employees will have to be safeguarded even after they are shifted from Delhi. I would submit that at present the Central Warehousing Corporation pays its staff at headquarters pay in accordance with the scales as fixed by the Central Warehousing Corporation plus corresponding allowances at the same rate at which the Government pay to their employees. These emoluments include both pay and allowances. It would not be in accordance with rules to pay the same emoluments at different stations, because the rate of allowances varies from station to station. As regards the provision of accommodation, the Central Warehousing Corporation does not provide any accommodation to its employees at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is only this. When I say that they should be paid the same allowances, what I mean is this. After all, they are Government servants, and the Centray Pay Commission has said.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Deputy Minister is not yielding. So, the hon. Member may resume his seat.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The other point raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee was raised also in the course of the debate on the 1962 Bill. Then, I gave the answer that the pay scales of the employees of the head office of the Corporation were revised during the year 1962, and retrospective effect to the new pay scales was given from 1st July, 1959, in accordance with the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960. The pay scales of the centrally recruited staff at the warehouses were also revised on the same basis, and

they were given the benefit of dearness allowance and other allowances at the Central rates from 1st July, 1959. Of course, the question of revising the pay scales of other field staff, following the revision of the pay scales by the various State Governments is still under examination, and whatever possible would certainly be done.

Now, I would say a word about the progress of the Central Warehousing Corporation. Although it is not quite pertinent to the present Bill, since that point has been raised, I may say that in recent times, the Central Warehousing Corporation has made considerable progress. The accounts for 1962-63 are being finalised, and the estimated gross income is expected to be about Rs. 20 lakhs; the storage charge itself would come to about Rs. 18 or 19 lakhs. In the previous year, it was only Rs. 16 lakhs. The loss also is progressively diminishing. It is expected that the corporation will be self-supporting by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. In fact, we are proceeding in that direction. The total number of warehouses now comes to 78, out of which 11 warehouses have been constructed by the Central Warehousing Corporation, and 67 are in hired godowns. The total storage capacity now is 1,84,726 tons. I understand that the advances on these warehouse receipts, both Centre and State, have gone even upto Rs. 12 crores. We are not yet satisfied with the progress, but the progress achieved in recent years has been considerable, and I am sure in course of time the losses would be wiped off and we would be in a position to make some profit also.

Shri Sonavane was asking why we should not construct warehouses instead of hiring them. Of course, in our scheme of things, there is a construction programme. But in certain centres we have to test whether it would be desirable to have them, and so it is better to start by hiring a godown there. If found profitable and desirable, we would think of constructing godowns in that particular centre.

These are some of the points raised. Some of the points were not quite relevant. But during the discussion of The 1962 Bill there was a full-dress debate, a very useful debate, taking a whole day. I think Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation have benefited by that discussion. We are ourselves taking steps to see that the Corporation is made as useful a body as possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 (*Amendment of section 3*)

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 1, —*after* line 8, *add*—

'(ii) To sub-section (2) of section 3, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that whenever the head-office is shifted from one place to another, at least six months' notice shall be given to the employees of the Corporation."' (1).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

Page 1, —*after* line 8, *add*—

'(ii) To sub-section (2) of section 3, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that whenever the head-office is shifted from one place to another, at least six months' notice shall be given to the employees of the Corporation, their total emoluments protected and they shall be provided accommodation."'. (2).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are before the House. Is the Minister accepting them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, I have already said it is not possible to accept them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the approximate cost that may be incurred initially in building warehouses?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The total construction, as I have said, is only 46,600 ton capacity out of the 184,726 tons capacity that we have got.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the total rent paid up-to-date for hiding warehouses *vis-a-vis* the floor space and volume?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I am not in a position to give the information now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Customs Act, 1962 and further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The purpose of this Bill is simple. At present, Customs duty is leviable on goods imported or exported by the Central Government. Similarly, Central Excise duty is also leviable on goods produced or manufactured by the Central Government. However, goods which are imported or exported, or produced or manufactured, by a State Government, are exempt from Customs or Central Excise duties, as the case may be, unless they are used for the purposes of a trade or business. This Bill proposes to provide for the levy of Customs and Central Excise duties on goods on a uniform basis irrespective of whether they belong to the Central Government or a State Government.

The exemption in favour of State Government is of quite recent origin. Prior to 1951, goods imported or exported, or produced or manufactured, by a State Government were liable to duty. However, in 1951 a provision was made for charging to duty only goods used for the purposes of a trade or business. This was done on a limited interpretation of Article 289 of the Constitution, which provides that the property of a State (except such goods as are used for purposes of a trade or business) shall be exempt from Union taxation. This was done in order to remain outside the scope of any possible controversy.

Our experience during the last few years has been that apart from loss of revenue these exemptions in favour

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of the States have led to several difficulties and anomalies. In these days the Government, whether at the Centre or the States, has, in pursuance of various policies, to undertake many functions which involve manufacturing operations and the sale of articles for a price. In some cases these projects function side by side with private ones, and perhaps in competition with them. We have for instance State schemes for the supply of milk, or for printing presses or for educational institutions. Or we have State schemes for giving useful occupation to convicts in jails, in the course of which they manufacture excisable articles such as cotton fabrics; there are also State schemes for giving training in manufacturing boots and shoes. These are all schemes which can be, and in fact have been claimed to be part of the Governmental fuctions of a State Government, and, therefore, not a trade or business within the meaning of Article 289. We have so far been allowing exemption from duty in favour of State Government for all such schemes. But this is an anomalous position, when it is considered that similar private sector undertakings have to pay duty. As the number of public sector undertakings increases, the anomaly will become still more marked. Then again, as I mentioned earlier, Central Goernment goods in similar circumctances, are liable to duty. It has been our considered view that this is necessary for the purposes of proper costing and accounting and particularly where there may be a question of comparison, or even competition,with similar private sector undertakings. It is certainly anomalous that the Central Government should levy duty on its own goods but not on those of the State Governments.

It is not desirable to allow this anomalous position to continue and it is, therefore, proposed to withdraw this exemption for State Government goods. After considering the proposal in all its implications, the Government of India were of the view that in fact this exemption is not covered by the provision in the Constitution and need not have been allowed. Article 289 of the Constitution provides that the property of a State shall be exempt from Union taxation. Customs and Central Excise duties are, however, not taxes on property within the meaning of Article 289. When this view was put to the State Governments, some of them disagreed. In order that the legal and constitutional position might be placed beyond doubt, a special reference was made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution, with a copy of a draft amending Bill. After hearing arguments on both sides, the Supreme Court gave it as its opinion that the provisions of Article 289 do not preclude the Union from imposing Customs and Central Excise duties on the property of State Governments used for purposes other than trade or business, and that the proposed amendments would not be inconsistent with the provisions of Article 289.

These in brief are the reasons why the present Bill has been brought forward. The Bill has been so worded as to make it clear that both the Central Government and the State Governments shall be liable to pay Customs or Central Excise duties. I shall like to add, however, that the passing of the Bill would not place any great financial burden on the State Governments. The amount of customs duty foregone in the year 1962-63 as a result of the existing exemption was only about Rs. 20 lakhs, as compared with a total customs revenue of Rs. 246 crores during that year. Similarly, the amount of Central excise duty foregone was only about Rs. 3 lakhs, as against a total revenue of Rs. 589 crores. These figures will show clearly that, while the legislation is necessary as a matter of principle, the State Governments would not be put to any appreciable burden as a result. I may also add that the Bill does not make everything imported or exported or produced or manufactured, by a State Government, liable to duty.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Where any article is free of duty under the Customs or Central Excise tariff, or enjoys a general exemption from duty, the State Governments will also naturally get the benefit of such exemptions. For example, under the existing general exemptions under the Tariff or other relevant notification, arms, ammunition and military stores imported by State Governments scientific equipment and apparatus imported by approved educational and research institutions, dried skim milk, anti-plague serum, manures and fertilisers, agricultural implements, works of art such as statues and pictures intended to be placed in public museums, and many other articles, if imported by State Governments, will not become chargeable to duty as a result of this Bill. Similarly, where there is any exemption, full or partial, from excises duty in respect of any class of excisable goods, the goods produced by a State Government shall also be equally eligible for the exemption, if the conditions if any, regulating the exemptions are satisfied.

I do not think, Sir, that there is much more for me to add. I have already explained that the Bill is necessary for removing a number of anomalies, that it is in keeping with the Constitution, and that it will have hardly any effect on the finances of the State Governments. I trust the House will have no difficulty in agreeing to its passage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Customs Act, 1962 and further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. S. More (Poona): May I know whether the Supreme Court's opinion has been circulated, because it would be very useful?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment before the House.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He may speak next day.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st August, 1963"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st August, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14·33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 29th March, 1963:—

> "In view of the emergency created by the Chinese agression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

Shri Warior (Trichur): How much time is alloted to this resolution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours and four minutes are left.

Shri Warior: The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was extended once.

14.34 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to support the non-official resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, and I thank her from the very core of my heart for bringing this resolution once again before the House, at a time when resources are badly needed for the defence of our country.

In 1959, one of our friends, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved a similar resolution. The resolution was:

> "This House recommends that in order to check tax evasion and increase national income, the banks be nationalised."

The difference between the two resolutions is that having realised the gravity of the situation, having realised that resources are needed in this country to strengthen our economy, to get arms and ammunition, to defend our motherland, my sister Shrimati Subhadra Joshi has brought this resolution again.

I will read out what reply was given by the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance in 1959 on August 21, 1959 while rejecting the non-official resolution of Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. He said:

> "Again, a point was made that if you nationalise the banks, tax evasion will automtically stop. There is no logical relation between the two. That is what I am trying to point out. It is not a logical relation that if you nationalise the banks it would be one step forward towards socialism. Socialism is the organisation of productive power with certain objectives. It is not as if you take an early step and you go ahead. Sometimes you are retarded by these very steps. We are trying to proceed towards socialism and towards progressive economic policies as laid down in the Plan based on our interests and on the basis not of any doctrinaire approach but pure pragmatism, and that is the speedy economic development of the country.
>
> For tax evasion, we have powers already under the Income-tax Act. I would not like to take much of the time of the House. But, I would like to state that the nationalisation of banks is not only not necessary to suit the economic policies that the House has adopted, but that it would raise many administrative problems which will retard our economic development."

He said that if we nationalised banks, it would retard the progress of our country because of certain administrative difficulties. I do not know what he meant by that. I would like Shri Bhagat to kindly tell us what those administrative difficulties are.

The same argument was used when life insurance was about to be nationalised, and I remember, that even after it was nationalised and the Corporation had come into being, articles were written in many celebrated papers against nationalisation. But today LIC is giving a high dividend, and moreover, we are getting resources to the tune of crores for defending our country and for development.

I would like to read another paragraph from his reply at that time. He said:

> "If we think that nationalisation is in the interests of our country, we will certainly see to it. But it is unnecessary and many administrative problems are likely to be created. It would not lead to the spurt in the deposits and increase in the resources—they may not go from Rs. 1600 crores to Rs. 2000 crores —but they are very likely to come down.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

> So I would like to summarise what I have said. I am opposed nationalisation for nationalisation's sake. I opposed to it because it is not in the interests of the country unless you view it in the doctrinaire or emotional way. It does not check tax evasion; it does not increase national income."

It is really most unfortunate that a person like Shri Bhagat who is mentally prepared to accept nationalisation, is physically unable to do it, because he does not command the Cabinet. He knows there is a vast difference between 1959 and 1963. When it was rejected in 1959, the arguments advanced by Shri Bhagat were challenged by my friend Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, but somehow or other the resolution was rejected by this House, and I am sure the same fate is in store for this resolution also.

But the massive organisation of the All-India Bank Employees' Association throughout the country with lakhs of members has shown that every man in the country believes in nationalisation of banks. All the malpractices comitted by the banks, how the banks work, how the monopolists of this country derive the maximum benefit out of these banks which they own, have all been brought before the people of this country in a brochur brought out by the bank employees called. *The Case for Nationalisation of Banks.* It is just a four page brochure, and I am sure that if the hon. Minister who has to reply to this debate goes through it, he would be convinced by that the facts brought out in this brochure; or if he is able to reply to those arguments, I will myself plead that banks should not be nationalised. The whole difficulty in this country is this. My friends of the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh believe that if banks are nationalised, it will result in bureaucratisation. Government believes in socialism and even yesterday our Prime Minister stated that he believed in the path of socialism. But Shri Bhagat says that it is not an article of faith it does not mean nationalisation of banks. The time at my disposal being short, I will not read what he says.

Now, Sir, what is the capital of these banks? 29 and odd crores. Deposits? Rs. 1600 crores. Profits? The hon. Finance Minister stated that they were only Rs. 6.50 crores but that figure has been disputed by the bank employees who prove that it much higher than this figure. What are the arguments added by him for not nationalising it? The Finance Minister has been saying outside the House: banks will be nationalised only at the cost of my funeral.

And Hon. Member: Which Finance Minister? .... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Finance Minister of this country. There is a shift from this position as recently in Patna while speaing to some organisation he said: after all we are all wedded to democracy and we cannot nationalise banks with out paying them good compensation.

The question of resources comes. Their capital is Rs. 25 crores. When zamindary was abolised they were not immediately paid handsome compensation; they were given bonds. Cannot we say that compensation will be in the shape of bonds. It is not as if that if these banks are nationalised these capitalists will die of starvation. They are powerful groups, which control the banks. The Central Bank of India and the Bank of India Ltd. are controlled by the Tata, Khatau, Mafatlal Groups; he Punjab National Bank, by Dalmia Jain Group; the Bank of Baroda Ltd., by Walchand Hira chand Group; the United Commercial Bank Ltd., by the Birla Group; Hindustan Bank (Commercial) Ltd., by J. K. Group; Hindusthan Bank (Mercantile) Ltd., by Jalan Group. These groups control general insurance, banks, jute mills, sugar mills

and ultimately this Government. They are big powers and control every thing. If banks are nationalised we shall be able to control the economy of the country effectively. Over invoicing and under-invoicing are done with the connivance of the banks. The Bird and Company affair was denied here by the Deputy Minister; it was said that no minister was involved. I do not say that a Minister's name or his son's name was found in their books. But if you see the correspondence exchanged betwen Mr. Pelknington and Mr. Asok Chanda you can find how this big business controls the banks, he jute industry and control everything. The Auditor-General of this country, immediately he retired, was taken as consultant to the Indian Jute Mill Association. If the correspondence exchange by thes people with Mr. Budhwar is placed on the Table of the House I am sure that there will be some Central Ministers directly or indirectly involved in the Bird & Company's affairs. Certain officers of tne Reserve Bank are also involved. This may be denied by the Minister but before he does so, let him place all correspondence; let him say that the Reserve Bank Governor has not submitted a report in connection with the Bird & Company's affairs. What is the necessity for this report? Has there not been connivance of the Reserve Bank's office in hiding foreign exchange of Rs. 50 lakhs in the foreign banks? That is why we want banks to be controlled. In the other House, in reply to a question whether some people had accounts in foreign banks the hon. Finance Minister replied: yes; one Central Minister and another State Minister. This is something surprising.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude in two more minutes; there are quite a number of people wanting to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have extended the time, Sir. I shall take 3-5 minutes more. Now, what are the benefits of nationalisation? Salute the association of bank employees and its members for bringing out this nice brochure which exposes Government's utter callousness towards this problem. They have pointed this out:

> "The gains from banks nationalisation will be varied, manifold and immense,—immediate and remote.

Firstly, all the profits of the banks about 35 crores, will come as a revenue to the Government. This amount, of course, excludes the various amounts set apart from the profits as secret provisions.

Secondly, by regulating banks activities and minimising hoardings consistent with the interest of the common masses, it will substantially help in stablising the price line. Creating of Artificial scarcity of Consumer goods will be eliminated.

Thirdly, rural banking will get highest impetus. Present day profit motive will be replaced by service motive. Establishment of banking units will be of great help to our agriculture and argriculturists.

Fourthty, manipulation of foreign exchange by unlawful remittances, under-invoicing and over-invoicing, repatriation of profit of foreign banks will be completely stopped.

Fifthly, our export import trade will get a great fillip.

Sixthly, banks will be effective instruments to check tax evasion and spot out blackmoney.

> Seventhly, nationaliation will enable to invest their resources according to the needs and norms of country's development as, set by the Planning Commission. The growth of our country's economy, industry commerce and business will thus be set in the right and healthy direction.

Eightly, the existing trend of con centration of wealth in a few and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

fewer hands will be arrested and no longer will a few private profit sharks be able to keep the entire industry under their grip Nationalisation of banks will thus be a great step towards achievement of a socialist society, to which our country is wedded."

These are the positive gains which will result and which the bank employees have shown to us. What will be the losses? Could he tell us? If there are no losses, it should be nationalised. I was surprised as to why general insurance was not nationalised after the scathing criticism of the auditors regarding Ruby and New Asiatic. We repeatedly insisted in this House that the 140 page report of the Auditor General regarding the affairs of the Birla Companies should be placed on the Table of the House. But it has not been done. The Birla House is so strong that it can sometimes control any house. The report was never laid on the Table of the House. In the same way, they feel that because Birlas are concerned, general insurance should not be nationalised; that they should not enquire into it because Birlas and Jalan or others are concerned about it. Seven families unfortunately try to control the whole economy of the country. The Government may feel that because of these things the banks should not be nationalised. But I would submit that we must read between the lines. The Government are interested in getting Rs. 40 crores or Rs 60 crores even, from those who are getting Rs. 125 a month, and that is done under the Compulsory Deposit scheme. It is not compulsory deposit; it is compulsory stravation. Even if we try to get Rs. 4 from a person who is getting just Rs. 125, that is at the cost of starvation of his son. If we are interested in that, why should we not be interested in nationalisation of banks to control the economy of this country.

So, let us do it. Let Shri Bhagat do it. I know he is mentally fit to take it up. He is suited for it, but unfortunately his inner voice is there. I would request him not to reject the resolution by saying that it has come from this side of the House. It has not come from this side; it has come from that side. So, it should not be rejected I must congratulate Shrimati Subhadra Joshi for having brought this resolution, and I request her not to withdraw it but press it because not only this House but the entire country is with her on this matter.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the radical lady Member of this House. As has been said by Shri S. M. Banerjee the resolution has been moved by this side of the House and I am really proud of the fact that a Member of my party has tried to take up the issue when the Finance Minister only yesterday stated that there are difficulties in the nationalisation of banking. It is true that the Government might adopt a very cautious attitude towards this problem. They might hesitate to do something that has become very imporant for this country especially in the context of emergency. I wish to say a few things broadly in favour of nationalisation of banking.

We are wedded to the policy of increasing the public sector as much as is feasible within our Constitution and the existing conditions. Therefore, there cannot be any going back from this path of nationalisation or increasing the public sector. The emergency also has pointed out certain necessities. We are in the grip of certain financial complexes, and it would not be out of place to revise our attitude towards nationalisation or towards the public sector. Therefore, every day we have to think of new avenues to meet the dangers of emergency and the expenses that are to be incurred because of the situation. Therefore, whenever we think of nationalisation of industries, there are certain diffi-

culties of technical personnel. There are difficulties in regard to experience. It is said that the Government does not know anything about nationalisation and the Government should not hazard in this matter. But so far as the banks are concerned they are already running. It is not a question of technical difficulties. It is not a question of any experience. Government does nothave to gain experience. Experience is already there in the hands of the bank employees. All that is needed is to change the mastership or ownership, to change the centres of control. I think there should not be any great difficulty in the nationalisation of banks, simply because of the fact that the Government does not have the resources to pay compensation. We have not raised this question of paying compensation in many other things. When we abolished zamindari, when we used to talk of the banks also, we used to talk of the financial control exercised by a few big families in this country, and I think all eyes of the public in this country are fixed on this particular step. If we fail here, we may not be able to convince the people that we want to control such sectors of economy or take them over. There is a growing feeling in this country that we do not want to touch it.

Here, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that some day or other, we have to take the next step to usher in some kind of financial activity in this country, and I think the next step should be to nationalise the banks rather than nationalise any other industry at the present moment. Because industries are engaged in production; banks are not engaged in production; there might be some setback so far as industries are concerned because if we accept the charge of industrialists or sponsors of a free enterprise, we should not take the risk of running more industries at the present moment. We should allow private capitalists or private monopoly capitalists or private entrepreneurs to run this industries that they have got in their hands. So far as industries are concerned, we must always make it sure that if we cannot run them we must allow others to run them. We cannot run them in the public sector. We should allow them to go to the private sector because we are cautious and hesitant to take the new step because of difficulties of personnel. But, as I said so far as nationalisation of banks is concerned, there is no difficulty of personnel. The only thing is that when we have to nationalise the banks we have to change the centre of control and let the people who are working in the banks feel that the banks stand for public good, public welfare. And because of the benefits accruing from this step, I think the employees in the banks will also be enthused to do more work and do it efficiently. I do not think there would be any change so far as slackness, inefficiency or anything of that kind is concerned. That is the general talk about the private entrepreneurs when we want to nationalise certain industries.

I do not wish to raise any controversy on the question as to why the Government does not accept the proposal. The only thing that the Parliament can do is to raise its voice and help the Government in creating public opinion, and when the public opinion is effective and assertive, I think the Government will take the step of nationalisation of banks also. Therefore, when the resolution is being discussed, I want that all sections of the House should consider this resolution on merits. It is not a question of any ideology. I do not want to raise any ideological question on this matter because we are wedded to gradual socialism and to bring about nationalisation in this country through a democratic process. Therefore I think it is the safest thing to nationalise the banks in the present context of emergency and in the context of our needs.

Many points have been brought forward by Shri S. M. Banerjee. I wish

[Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra]

to say only one thing, in addition to those points. Only yesterday our Prime Minister emphasised the importance of small scale industries, of industries that can be run on a decentralised basis. If we really want to nationalise the sector of small scale industries, to give them their due share, a due place in the national economy and production, then it is very necessary that the banks should be controlled by the public sector. Banks should be controlled by people who have vision, who have a sort of broad perspective. Otherwise, the banks would continue to control the industrial life of this country and starve the small scale industries. Relief is being granted to the small scale industries by small cooperative banks here and there. But it is not sufficient. Therefore, so far as the small scale industries are concerned, and so far as the industries run by our institutions are concerned, they would continue to starve and suffer if vested interests have the control of the banks. Because, somehow or other, in spite of the fact that small scale industries or their products do not compete with the products of the large scale industries this country there is, or there seems to be a feeling that there is a sort of atmosphere that the small scale industries should be encouraged; and we are doing all that we can by giving them subsidy and other things and we want to improve them so that we can solve the problem of unemployment in the villages. If we want to do it effectively and at the earliest moment, within not much time, it is necessary that the financial control of the banks is within the hands of the public.

Then, so far as the industries in the public sector are concerned, here also, when we want capital formation in this country, if we have the control of the banks also, it can be easier to control capital formation itself. Because, so long as the vested interests have a monopoly not only of industries in this country but also of banking, they would not allow capital formation in the interests of public sector or in the interests of small sector industries. This, Sir, is one of the complicated aspects of vested interests in this country which is generally ignored; and therefore without dilating upon this question and without going into the theories of nationalisation or other things, I just wanted to say, rather affirm, the general opinion in this country that until and unless we are able to effectively check and control the interests of the vested interests, until and unless government takes initiative in gradually controlling capitalist interests in this country, all the talk of socialism would not be very impressive and people would not be convinced by it.

15 hrs.

Now, so far as the objections to nationalisation are concerned, I wish to touch only one point. They say that nationalisation would give rise to bureaucratic powers to be concenrated in the hands of a few and that there would be wastage, corruption, inefficiency, etc, as for banks. I have already stated that there is no question of inefficiency or wastage or corruption entering into banks. Banks are immune from corruption. So many of the evils that we witness in other sectors and in other vocations are not found in banks. Therefore this question does not arise.

So far as bureaucratic control is concerned, there may be a little danger in all nationalisation the democratic set-up. But, Sir, that is only a passing phase. It does not last long, because, when the control of the people increases, when they become more and more alert, when they become conscious bureaucratic tendency is also reduced and therefore I think there is no such danger that is being generally raised by private entrepreneurs or people who control the banks that nationalisation of banks would be a failure.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude his speech.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra: It is necessary that Government should continue increasing its avenues of income and before it is too late, they must make a beginning. We are in an emergency and we are faced with foreign aggression and vested interests and things like that. We have got to nationalise many things; we must have to take charge of many things.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude his speech.

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra: I am just concluding, Sir. In order to meet the present danger created by the emergency, we will have to take control of many aspects of national financial life. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary that a beginning must be made before we have to take other steps to see that nationalisation of banks is effected and control is taken in the hands of Government, without worrying about the money that is involved in paying compensation of this order.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न सिर्फ संकट-कालीन स्थिति के कारण ही आवश्यक है, अपितु मूलभूत सिद्धांतों के आधार पर भी आवश्यक है ।

हमारी सरकार समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है लेकिन मालूम ऐसा होता है कि उनका दिमाग उलझन में है, और वह स्वयं यह नहीं जानते कि उनके समाजवाद का स्वरूप क्या है ।

हम एक ओर देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में बिजनेस मोनापली है जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वे मानोपलाइज्ड हैं, कुछ लोगों के हाथों में हैं । इस काम में रूकावट डालने का अगर कोई सब से अच्छा तरीका हो सकता है तो वह बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये तो उसके लिये सौ करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन का देना होगा और उस से साढ़े ६ करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होगी । प्रथम तो हो सकता है कि बैंकों की पूंजी ही सौ करोड़ न हो । जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीय करण होगा तो देखना पड़ेगा कि बैंकों ने यह सौ करोड़ की पूंजी कैसे बना ली है और उनको इतना रुपया देने की जरूरत भी है या नहीं यह भी मालूम होगा ।

सब जानते हैं कि इन बैंकों के पास एक सीक्रेट फंड होता है जिसको वह किसी को नहीं बताते । वह केवल रिजर्व बैंक को मालूम होता है । जिस देश में यह प्रथा आज भी चल रही हो बैंकों के बारे में, कि वह अपना छिपा हुआ फंड रखें उस देश की सरकार यह कहे कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे तो यह नामुमकिन है। इस लिये इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलना होगा ।

केवल यही दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीयकरण का नहीं होता है कि उससे हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी । यदि कोई पार्टी यह कहे कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से उनके बजट में बहुत आमदनी होगी, तो सरकार उस दलील का मुकाबला यह कह कर कर सकती है कि उससे आमदनी होने वाली नहीं है, और इसीलिए उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए उन्होंने दलील दे डाली । लेकिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण केवल इसी अर्थ में नहीं होता है । देखना यह है कि उससे हम समाजवाद की तरफ कदम कितनी तेजी से बढ़ात हैं । आज जो बड़े बड़े बिजनेस वाले हैं, इन बैंकों के जरिए से देश की अर्थ नीति पर छाए हुए हैं । इनको रोकना सब से पहला काम है और यह तभी संभव होगा जब कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए ।

मुझ से पहले श्री बनर्जी ने बहुत साफ साफ बतलाया कि किस प्रकार अंडर इन - वाईसिंग और ओवर इनवाईसिंग होता है और उसमें किस प्रकार बैंकों का हाथ होता है । बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण द्वारा हम अपने विदेशों के व्यापार के रूप को अच्छा बना सकेंगे । आज भले ही रिजर्व बैंक का बैंकों

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

पर बहुत कुछ कंट्रोल है, लेकिन इसके होते हुए भी अपनी नीति निर्धारित करने में बैंक जो घपला करते हैं वह तभी सामने आवेगा जब कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा ।

आम तौर से देखा जाता है कि जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मानापलिस्ट हैं, जिन्होंने सब जगह पर कब्जा किया हुआ है और जिनके हाथों में ये बैंक हैं, उनका ही ७०–८० प्रतिशत हित इन बैंकों से होता है । यदि जांच की जाएगी तो यह स्पष्ट मालूम हो जाएगा ।

साथ साथ जो हम आज समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हुए कोआपरेटिव कंज्यूमर स्टोर्स के जरिए या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के जरिए व्यापार चलाना चाहते हैं, यह तभी संभव होगा जब कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा । यदि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होगा तो पूंजी के अभाव में यह सब चीजें रह जायेंगी । देखने में आता है कि सरकार कंज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स के लिए रुपया दे रही है । क्या यह जो कुछ हो रहा है वह योजना के आधार पर हो रहा है और यदि योजना के आधार पर हो रहा है तो बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण फौरन होना चाहिए । यह तो योजना का प्रथम अंग है । उसके बिना योजना समाजवाद की तरफ नहीं जा सकती ।

हमारा मुल्क तो समाजवाद का नारा ही लगा रहा है लेकिन और देश जो कि यह नारा नहीं लगाते, जैसे कि मिस्र आदि, उन्होंने हम से पहले बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है । समाजवाद का नारा लगाना और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण न करना ये दो बातें एक दूसरे से विपरीत हैं ।

मैं श्रीमती सुभद्रा जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस प्रकार वह भाषण देने में और विरोधी दल पर कटाक्ष करने में बहादुर हैं उसी प्रकार से इसमें भी बहादुरी दिखलायें । खास तौर से यह ऐसा विषय है जिसमें कि सारा हाउस उनके साथ है । मैं समझता हूं कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग भी शायद इसका विरोध करने की हिम्मत न करें .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : करेंगे ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : करेंगे तो देख लिया जाएगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार से पूछ लें ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार तो बहुत से आश्वासन दिया करती है । पर इसमें कोई ज्यादा आश्वासन की गुंजाइश नहीं है । इसलिए मैं आशा करूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव को वह किसी भी प्रकार वापिस न लेंगी और इसकी परवाह नहीं करेंगी कि पास होता है या नहीं । और अगर यह रिजेक्ट भी हो जाता है तो इससे देश का हित ही होगा । ये जो प्रस्ताव हम लाते हैं या कोई कांग्रेस का सदस्य लाता है, तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी नहीं हो जाता कि वह सरकार की बात मानने को मजबूर है । जब उनके प्रस्ताव को हम सब लोग सहयोग दे रहे हैं और फिर भी अगर उसमें कमजोरी आए तो हम समझेंगे कि हमारे और आपके समय का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है । मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में इसके अन्दर कोई दलील ऐसी बाकी नहीं जो कमजोरी लाती हो । जहां तक बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सवाल है, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि उनके अन्दर कोई बहुत गड़बड़ होने का अन्देशा नहीं है । उनका स्टाफ़ अच्छा होता है । सारा पढ़ा लिखा स्टाफ़ होता है बल्कि यह जो नारा लगायाजाता है कि इन्डस्ट्रीज के अन्दर लेबर का सहयोग होना चाहिए, लेबर की जिम्मेदारी उसके अन्दर लेनी चाहिए वह बैंकों में सब से ज्यादा हो सकती है । यह अवश्य है कि यदि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा और उसमें उनका जो कर्मचारीवर्ग है उसका सहयोग बाकयदा

नियमित रूप से नहीं लिया जायेगा तो एक ख़तरे की सम्भावना हो सकती है और ब्यूरोक्रटिक वे में उसमें सब काम हो सकता है । लेकिन यदि उन लोगों को साझीदार बनाया जायेगा काम काज में तो सारी समस्यायें बहुत अच्छी तरह सुलझ जावेंगी और एक सब से अच्छा नमूना होगा इस बात के लिए कि किस प्रकार से साझदारी दोनों की होती है । लेबर की और मैनेजमेंट की, दोनों की साझेदारी बैंकों के मामले में बहुत अच्छे ढंग से हो सकती है । वह ऐसा मजदूर दल भी नहीं है जिसको हम बहका देंगे, भड़का देंगे या कोई राजनीतिक दल उसको भड़का देगा । वह किसी के भड़कावे में आने वाले नहीं हैं । वह लोग बहुत अच्छे ढंग से समझने वाले होते हैं। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से आज जो उनके ऊपर एक अनिश्चितता की एक तलवार लटकी रहती है वह भी उतर जायेगी और उसमें भी निश्चितता आ जायेगी । इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मुझे खुशी होती है । अफ़सोस सिर्फ यही है कि शायद सुभद्रा जी इसको वापस ले लेंगी ।

इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ़ एक बात कही जा सकती है कि इससे देश में पूंजीशाही ख़त्म हो जायेगी । मैं नहीं कहूंगा, जो पूंजीशाही के समर्थक हैं वे कहेंगे । उनसे मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि इटली में १९४५ के बाद से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण चालू है और वहां की पूंजीशाही बहुत अच्छी तरीके से पनपी हुई है । फिर मैं क्यों समर्थन कर रहा हूं ? एक तो इसलिए कि हिन्दुस्तान की पूंजीशाही सामन्ती है यह आधुनिक नहीं है । यह नफ़ा इतना करती है कि कभी कभी मुझे अचरज होता है कि २५ सैकड़े और ३० सैकड़े की पूंजी के ऊपर किस तरह से मुनाफ़ा हो सकता है और वैसे भी दुनिया भर की पूंजीशाही ऊपर और नीचे दोनों तरीक़े से काम करती हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की पूंजीशाही ऊपर और नीचे का काम करने में ज्यादा माहिर है और यहां के बड़े बड़े व्यापारी और घरानों का एक अलग अपना बैंक चलता है जैसे टाटा का सैंट्रल बैंक, बिड़लाओं का यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक, और सिहानियों का हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक है । जो अंग्रेजी कम्पनियां हैं बर्ड वगैरह, उनका किसी जमाने में लायड्स हुआ करता था, शायद अब भी हो लेकिन आजकल हो सकता है कि उनका नीदरलैंड बैंक हो । इन सब बैंकों की मार्फत उन्हें मुनाफा, जो अपना छिपाना चाहें, जितना भी छिपाना चाहें, शायद सभी छिपाना चाहते होंगे, उसके छिपाने में आसानी हो जाया करती है ।

आजकल सुनते हैं कि क्रोम के एक जहाज के ऊपर क़रीब ९० लाख रुपये का छिपा हुआ मुनाफ़ा हो जाता है । इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इन बैंकों की मार्फत सहूलियत हुआ करती होगी । वह चीज इससे इस वक्त थोड़ी बहुत बन्द हो सकती है ।

इसके साथ साथ जब कि मेरे जैसा आदमी सभी तरह के राष्ट्रीयकरण का, ख़ास तौर से फ़ौलाद, चीनी और कपड़े का राष्ट्रीयकरण पसन्द करेगा वह किसी एक बैंक के राष्ट्रीयकरण को इतना ज्यादा पसन्द नहीं करेगा लेकिन इसलिए कि समर्थक बहुत ज्यादा नहीं मिलेंगे, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाये । कम से कम एक काम तो हो फिर बाद में देख लिया जायेगा ।

इसके अलावा मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरीके से अब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है उससे मुझको जरूर मतभेद है और उसको बदलना चाहूंगा । दुनिया भर में निजी क्षेत्र कुछ लालची होता है लेकिन कुछ इन्तजाम ज्यादा अच्छा करना जानता है । सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र कुछ ज्यादा कर्त्तव्यशील होता है लेकिन बदइंतजामी उसमें ज्यादा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

होती है । यह दुनिया भर का तरीका रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान में निजी क्षेत्र ने और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र ने, दोनों ने एक दूसरे से बहुत सीखा पढ़ा है, आपस में आदान-प्रदान किया है । नतीजा यह हो गया है कि निजी क्षेत्र बन गया है बदइंतजामी वाला और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बन गया है लालच वाला । दोनों के अवगुण एक दूसरे ने सीख लिये हैं, गुण नहीं सीख पाये हैं । इसलिए सब से पहले मैं इस बात पर ज़ोर दूंगा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में मजदूरी का फ़र्क इतना नहीं रहना चाहिए । अफ़सर और मजदूर के बीच जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है बहुत फर्क विद्यमान है । राउरकेला के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के फ़ौलाद के कारखाने में जो कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में है, एक हज़ार अफ़सरान को क़रीब ३० लाख रुपये महीने सुविधाओं और नौकरियों में मिल जाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ ३० हज़ार मजदूरों को ३० लाख रुपये मिलते हैं । यह गैर बराबरी करीब करीब बिलकुल वैसी ही है जैसी कि जमशेदपुर के टाटा के कारखाने में है । अगर इस तरह की गैर बराबरी रखते हुए राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है तो उसका कोई मतलब नहीं हुआ करता है । यह गैर बराबरी ख़त्म होनी चाहिए यह गैर बराबरी कम होनी चाहिए । लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि मेरी जिन्दगी में कभी यह गैर बराबरी मिट सकेगी । २०–३० वर्ष पहले बोलता होता तो कहता कि बिलकुल मिटाई जाय । आज मैं इसको घटाओ की बात कहूंगा ।

इसके अलावा एक बात पर ज़ोर दूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत कुछ सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले लोगों के अधिकार छीन लिये जाते हैं । व सरकारी नौकर बन जाते हैं । सरकारी नौकरों के बारे में इस तरह का क़ानून बना दिया गया है कि वह किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता है । यह बहुत बुरा है । इसका तो साफ़ मतलब हो जायेगा समाजवादी गुलामी क्योंकि समाजवाद में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बढ़ता चला जायेगा और निजी क्षेत्र घटता चला जायगा । सरकारी नौकरों की तादाद बढ़ती चली जायगी और फिर जनता के इतने बड़े हिस्से को अगर मना कर दिया जाय कि वह राजनीतिक पार्टियों का सदस्य बने या राजनीतिक काम करे तब तो साफ़ जो समाजवाद के दुश्मन लोग कहा करते हैं कि समाजवाद गुलामी है वह साबित हो जायेगा । इसलिये जो भी सरकारी नौकर हैं उनको राजनीतिक अधिकार देने चाहिएं । उनको देना क्या! उनके राजनीतिक अधिकार अक्षुण्ण रहने चाहिएं ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों का नियंत्रण सरकार के हाथ में सीधे न रहे बल्कि उस के लिए कुछ एक तरीके की ऐजेंसी बनाई जाय, चाहे कोई निगम बनाया जाय, या चाहे कोई और तरीका निकाला जा सके तो नि जाय । इस तरीके से राष्ट्रीयकरण को हम अगर बढ़ाते हुए चले जाते हैं तो फिर उस मकसद को हासिल कर पाना मुश्किल होगा । एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान में पूंजी बढ़ नहीं पा रही है और मेरा हिन्दुस्तान की पूंजीशाही के खिलाफ सब से बड़ा आरोप यह है कि वह अपना धर्म ही नहीं निभा पा रही वह अपना कर्तव्य नहीं कर पा रही है ।

मान लीजिये थोड़ी देर के लिए कि मुनाफाखोर लोग गैर बराबरी फैलायें लेकिन कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों को तो पनपायें और बढ़ायें लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की पूंजीशाही इतनी नालायक हो चुकी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों को वह बढ़ा नहीं सकती है । हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योग तो तभी बढ़ सकते हैं जब ज्यादा से ज्यादा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बढ़ें । यह मैं मानते हुए इतना और कहना चाहूंगा कि आज सारे संसार में एक हम नक्शा देख रहे हैं, गैरबराबरी

का । मैं ने एक जगह पर बतलाया भी है कि यह गैर बराबरी सात किस्म की है । इस को मिटाया जाय और इस को निकाला जाय । मैं तो चाहता था कि मर्द और औरत की भी गैर बराबरी मिट जाय लेकिन सुभद्रा जी न मालूम क्यों मेरे बहुत खिलाफ रहती हैं । जब मैं उस गैर बराबरी को मिटाने की कोशिश करता हूं, उस को निकालने की चेष्टा करता हूं तो हमारी सुभद्रा जो कहती हैं कि यह आदमी बड़ा विचित्र है कि किसी के चेहरे की तारीफ करता है । अब अगर मैं कहूं कि सुभद्रा जी बड़ी अच्छी लगती हैं और लगती रही हैं पिछले तीस वर्ष, तो वे बुरा तो नहीं मानेंगी ?

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : बिल्कुल नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन सब कारणों से मैं बहुत जोर के साथ इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make some observations on the resolution that is before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutt South West): Are you supporting or opposing?

Mr. Chairman: Listen to him.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He said that he was going to make some observations. What observations is he going to make?

Mr. Chairman: That is his right.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: I have got the right to make some observations.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am not questioning his right.

Mr. Chairman: You listen to him and in a few minutes you will know.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: I say that the principle of nationalisation has been accepted by this Government because the principle of nationalisation is such that nobody can oppose it. At a time when we find that a number of projects are undertaken, just like the fertiliser factory, the locomotive factory and steel projects in the public sector, when we have seen the bold step that this Government took in the matter of nationalisation of life insurance, no one can dare say that we are not making enough efforts to nationalise industries, as far as possible, and to have all the major projects in the public sector. At the same time, it is possible at this juncture to nationalise banks? Further, it is not the policy of this Government to abolish the private sector. Both the public sector and the private sector are to run side by side. We have accepted mixed economy as one of our economic objectives. As such, when there is emergency, when China and Pakistan are likely to be a danger to the freedom of this nation, is it wise at this juncture to nationalise banks and invest an amount of Rs. 100 crores on this venture?

I feel that the gain that we are likely to have by nationalisation cannot be said to be a big amount. Looking to the gain, looking to the profit that the nation is going to have by nationalisation, when we want money for our war effort, when we want money for our defence, when we are trying to have more money by having more taxes, by having compulsory deposit scheme and by other measures, is it wise that we take to nationalisation of banks, which is not a must at the present juncture? Therefore, as I said in the beginning, I have my own views on the resolution that is before the House.

It has always been the policy of this government to help the agriculturists. The banks are giving credit for agricultural purposes. The banks have helped the development of agriculture and industry. So, the banks are giving all possible help and credit to those who need it, as

[Shri M. L. Jadhav]

desired by Government. That being the position, we should actually try to help such banks. We should not hasten the nationalisation of banks. While we may accept the principle of nationalisation of banks, is it possible to bring it into practice immediately at a time when the emergency is there, when the danger of outside invasion is there at the door of India?

Already some restrictions have been placed on the working of those banks which are functioning in the private sector. Government have power under various enactments to take some control measures and they are being fully used. There are certain commodities whose prices vitally affect the common man like, say, foodgrains. So, it is necessary to control the prices of such commodities. In such cases, the State can always intervene and impose such controls or measures on the banks in the private sector which will further the objectives of Government. Therefore, in my view the nationalisation of banks should not be hastened. So, while we may accept the underlying principle of the resolution of the hon. Member, we may not put it into practice at this juncture. With these words, I support the principle underlying the resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Indrajit Gupta. I find he is not here. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Shri Mohan Swarup will speak on our behalf.

Shri Sheo Narain (Barsi): Sir, even when we are present and we stand in our seats, we are not called while those who are not present here are being called.

Mr. Chairman: It is not a question of calling him or not calling him. I have to follow the list which I have got before me.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Shri Indrajit Gupta was here all along. He has gone out just for a while. He will come back any moment.

Mr. Chairman: He will take his chance next time. Now Shri Mohan Swarup.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, आज की परिस्थिति में, जब कि हम ने इस देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी बनाने का इरादा किया है और इस देश में सोशलिज्म को लागू करना चाहते हैं, यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि बैंकिंग के सिस्टम का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये । इस सिलसिले में माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

जहां तक कि इस देश की समृद्धि और प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, बैंकों की व्यवस्था अच्छी हालत में और अच्छे ढंग से चलना अनिवार्य बात है । लेकिन दुख की बात है कि बैंकिंग का सिस्टम कुछ धनाड्य लोगों के हाथ में है, जो कि उस पर काबू पाए हुए हैं, और जिस तरह से चाहते हैं, उस को चलाते हैं । इस बारे में काफी बातें बताई जा चुकी हैं और नाम भी बाताए जा चुके हैं । मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के कुछ आदमियों के हाथों में चलते रहने की प्रवृत्ति कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है । इस से देश को हानि ही पहुंचेगी ।

इस देश में कुल ३०४ बैंक हैं, जिन में से ८३ शिड्यूल्ड लिस्ट में हैं और १४ फारेन एक्सचेंज बैंक्स हैं । जो बाकी ६८ बैंक रह गए हैं, उन में से ११ ऐसे हैं, जिन का बर्किंग फंड २५ करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर है, १३ का साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये से २५ करोड़ रुपये और शेष का साढ़े सात करोड़ रुपये है । नेशनेलाइज्ड सैक्टर में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की हालत यह है कि उस का डिपाजिट ६६१.०९ करोड़ रुपये और पेड अप कैपिटल १०.५८ करोड़ रुपये है । मेरे पास इन फिगर्स

की एक लम्बी लिस्ट है, जिसको पढ़ कर मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं ।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जो बैंक हैं, वे ८५ प्रतिशत डिपाजिट रखते हैं । इस तरह से वे सारे देश की इकानामी पर छाए हुए हैं । आज सारे देश में बैंकों की कुल ५,१११ शाखायें हैं, जिन में से ग्रामों में कुल ६५७ शाखायें हैं । जाहिर है कि गांवों में बैंकिंग की आवश्यकता बढ़ती जा रही है । एग्रीकल्चर का विस्तार हो रहा है और को-आपरेटिव्ज का विस्तार हो रहा है, लेकिन इसदिशा में कोई उन्नति नहीं हो रही है । इस वजह से नहीं हो रही है कि बैंक कुछ प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में है । स्थिति यह है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लोग उस पर काबू पाए हुए हैं । लोग जो जमा करते हैं, वे उस से लाभ उठाते हैं और लोगों को कम सूद देते हैं । एक एक व्यक्ति जो बैंक का डायरेक्टर है, कई कई इंडस्ट्रियल कन्सर्न्ज का मालिक है । इस तरह से उस की प्रोडक्शन और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पर उस का काबू है और वह मनमाने तौर से कार्यवाही करता है ।

इस परिस्थिति पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये । महज यह कह देना उचित नहीं है कि बैंकों का नेशनेलाइजेशन करने से काफी रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन में देना पड़ेगा । और उस का भार हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगे । यह तो एक टालने वाली बात है । अभी यू० पी० में और देश के दूसरे भागों में जमीदारों की करोड़ों अरबों रुपये की जमींदारियां ली गई, लेकिन उन के मुआवजे की शक्ल में उन को चालीस साला बांड दिये गए । मैं समझता हूं कि बैंकों का नैशनेलाइजेशन करने के पश्चात् अगर कम्पेन्सेशन की बात चलती है, तो चालीस-साला या पचास साला बांड की शक्ल में मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है । उस चीज को कह कर टाल देने से काम नहीं चलेगा ! वक्त आ गया है कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये । बैंकों का नैशनलाईजेशन अब अनिवार्य हो चुका है ।

नैशनेलाइजेशन का जिक्र करते हुये इस बात पर भी जोर देना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, उन में सरकारीकरण ही अधिक हुआ है । लोहिया साहब ने इस पर कुछ कहा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है वास्तविक रूप में । मेरा निवेदन है कि आगे जब आप किसी भी सैक्टर का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहें तो असली मानों में उस के सामाजीकरण पर जोर दें और सरकारीकरण पर ज्यादा जोर न दें । अभी लाइफ इनश्योरेंस को आप ने अपने हाथों में लिया है । पहले जो लोगों में इंसैंटिव था और काम करने की भावना थी, वह आज नहीं है । इस का कारण यह है कि वे समझते हैं कि तनख्वाह मिलती है और महीने में एक बार तनख्वाह मिलने के बाद उन को और कुछ मिलना नहीं है । अभी लोहिया जी ने कहा कि कोई कारपोरेशन बने या कोई इस तरह की और चीज बने जोकि उसके कार्य को चलाये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो लोगों को काम करने का इंसैंटिव होगा, उनमें काम करने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी, हौसला पैदा होगा ।

करप्शन का सवाल भी है । अभी विदियन बोस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी और उस में बताया गया था कि बैंकों में करप्शन है । अगर और भी खोजबीन की जाए तो और भी केसिज नजर में आ सकते हैं, और भी आंकड़े मिल सकते हैं ।

आज बैंकों की हालत क्या है, इस को आप देखें । अभी पलाई बैंक और लक्ष्मी बैंक फेल होने के कारण लाखों रुपये की लोगों की सम्पत्ति मारी गई है । इस तरह की घटनायें अगर होती रही हैं, तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है । इस ओर भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

[श्री मोहन स्वरुप]

मैं, श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है, उस का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से निवेदन करता हूं कि इस दिशा में वह सक्रिय कदम उठाये और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण शीघ्रातिशीघ्र करे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Chairman, I have been tempted to speak a few words on this Resolution mainly because of some observations which were made a couple of days ago in the debate on the No-confidence motion by the Union Finance Minister on this subject. Before I come to them I must add my voice of congratulations to the hon lady Member who has moved this Resolution and has given to the House an oppotrunity to debate it at a time when it is no longer an academic question, when not only people in this House but outside this House are coming to regard it as a matter of life and death for themselves and for the future of the country.

On the 17th April this year the bank employees all over the country observed an All-India Day only in support of this demand of nationalisation. On the 13th September next a petition is going to be presented to this Parliament in the name of, I cannot say exactly yet, but perhaps ten million citizens of this country throughout the length and breadth of this land demanding that banks should be nationalised along with certain other enterprises so that the necessary resources that this country requires for defence and development purposes are found. Therefore I would request hon. Members to realise that this is no longer just an exercise in economic academics confined to some hon. Members of Parliament. It has become a standard, a battlecry, a slogan throughout the length and breadth of this land now.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A battle cry, I said. For a battle we require adversaries like Shri Ranga; otherwise whom shall we battle against?

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has said more than once that the hon. Deputy Minister is mentally prepared for nationalisation. I have not got the good fortune which Shri Banerjee has of entering into the mind of the hon. Deputy Minister, but I know what senior members of the Government have said on the floor of this House regarding this demand of nationalisation and I would at least request the hon. Deputy Minister, when he replies, to deal with economics. On this issue at least let us deal with economics and not with politics and ideologies.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): That is true.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am cofident to that extent that perhaps the reply that we will get from him will be more satisfactory in that sense than we get from his senior Minister. His knowledge of economics really horrified me when he dealt with this question.

The hon. Shri Morarji Desai brought forward three arguments. I will not deal with all the other questions that have been covered by so many hon. Members here. Apart from dismissing it as an ideological fetish of the Communists and so on and so forth—but unfortunately for him it is being supported by every section of the House; so, let us lay aside ideologies for the moment—one of the three arguments that he brought forward was that after all, the deposits in the banks will not be his if he took them over; so, what is the use of telling him that there are deposits of Rs. 1,500 crores or Rs. 1,600 crores in the banks I take it that they are Rs. 1,400 crores or Rs. 1,300 crores leaving aside the Rs. 600 crores which are in the State Bank of India. He said, "Those deposits are not mine". Then, are the

deposits the private property of the Birlas, the Tatas and the Dalmia-Jains? Surely not.

I do not want to give a lecture on banking to anybody. I do not presume to do so. But anybody understands what bank deposits are and how they are used for economic operations and how they are being used by the private owners of the banks. It is not as though these deposits are lying untouched in the valuts of the banks. They are being used. For what purpose are they being used today and for what purpose could they be used if the Government takes them over?

Many hon. Members have already said that today these deposits are used, if I may say so, to sabotage the very basis of the Plan. The hon. Prime Minister told us yesterday that the unique feature of this country is that this is the first experiment in combining planning with democracy. But here is an example where I would suggest that if you want to combine the fundamental objectives of economic planning with democracy in the matter of leaving the bank magnates in the name of democracy to operate the banks as they wish, things come to a pass where one contradicts the other and where the leaving of these huge resources in the hands of private capitalists who own the banks means that you will permit them to operate in a way which destroys the very roots and fundamentals of planning.

We have been told here that one objective of the Plan is that the price line must be held. Can it be held when these monstrous deposits are employed by these people for all sorts of operations of hoarding, speculation and profiteering? Who does not know it? But for these bank advances which are so readily available to these gentlemen we will not have had this phenomenon in the Indian economy of Haridas Mundhra, Dalmia-Jain and so on. You read the reports. We know them. None of these operations could be carried out without the power of the banks behind them.

Shri Patil told us a lot. He waxed eloquent about incentives for the farmers. Of course, but which farmers did he mean? Did he mean the primary cultivator? I want to know when grain is cornered, when raw jute is cornered, when the primary cultivator is forced to part with his produce because he has no means of hording on to it, when the big wholesalers send their middlemen and their dealers out to corner huge stocks, how is it done except with the power of bank advances behind them? Therefore, the price line cannot be held. Real justice cannot be done to the primary cultivator. He cannot get the incentive which he requires. Somebody else may get the incentive. That is a different matter.

Another objective of the Plan is to conserve, husband and acquire foreign exchange. Yet it is these banks which are behind this whole racket of under invoicing and over-inviocing which is going on. Who does not know it? I have no time to go into all these details but Shri Bhagat knows, if any body knows, that at long last when the crisis of the Plan has brought us to a pass when the Special Police Establishment and the customs officials are having to at least carry out a few raids on very big business houses in the city from where I come, there must be so *prima facie* evidence to suspect that very big under-inviocing and over-invoicing operations are being carried on. It is not possible without the foreign exchange banks and the other banks to which we are giving foreign exchange licences.

Therefore this whole question. The social objective of the Plan is that the concentration of wealth must be reduced. But leaving the private banks in the hands of these big private business houses means that you are really encouraging the concentration of wealth. The greatest expression, the single expression, of a capitalistic economy of the concentration of wealth in a few hands are the banking institutions. If these deposits are

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

employed for this purpose, can they not be employed for purposes in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the Plan? If the banks are taken over by Mr. Desai—he does not seem to think so—he says, "deposits will not be mine". Then, whose will they be? It is the bulk of these deposits which are always used for economic purposes. They are only being used at present to sabotage the Plan, to swell up private profits, to hoard wealth in the hands of a few big capitalists, to defraud the country of foreign exchange, to carry out big *phatka* operations on the stock market and so on and so forth.

The second argument was that the profits of the banks are only Rs. 6 crores.

An Hon. Member: 6-1/2 crores.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Rs. 6½ crores or something like that. I am not bothered about the profits, although these figures are wrong. The profits are much more. They are about Rs. 10 crores or so if I leave the foreign exchange banks and the State Bank. If I include them, they come to Rs. 17 crores or Rs. 18 crores. But we are not suggesting that the nationalisation of banks....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Before tax or after tax?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: After tax. In any case, my case is not this that only the profits will go into the hands of the Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Before tax, Rs. 15 crores.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The strange argument that he used was regarding compensation. I wish Mr. Bhagat had briefed him a little better. By what argument did he say that we will have to pay a hundred crores of rupees as compensation? The Government itself has laid down a certain basis for computing compensation and that basis, as far as I know, is that the highest market rate which is quoted in the share markets, stock exchanges, is taken for the last three years, the average of which is worked out. That is the basis on which compensation is computed. If that is done in this case, what will we find? The paid up capital of these banks is Rs. 29:18 crores and the compensation which should be paid on that basis would come to Rs. 47·38 crores. How did he get a figure of Rs. 100 crores?

Now, we find that between 1947 and 1961, these banks distributed as dividends alone a sum of Rs. 34·53 crores. This was distributed as dividends. The reserves of the banks amounted to Rs. 24·22 crores. This is quite apart from the secret reserves which the banks are permitted to keep. They would not remain secret any more, at least not secret to the Government if the Government took them over. Therefore, it seems that the compensation, at the most, of Rs. 47 crores of Rs. 50 crores would be required where the reserves already come to almost Rs. 25 crores. Am I to take it that even after paying the interest on deposits, Rs. 1,500 crores which are there, will not yield a return of even 5 per cent.? If the yield is even 5 per cent., then we will get Rs. 75 crores per year. If I insist that the banks should be taken over without paying compensation, perhaps Mr. Desai can charge me with being doctrinaire. I say, "All right, you pay them compensation". You pay them Rs. 47 crores as compensation to which morally, I think, they have no right. But as a matter of economics, if you want to pay them, you pay them Rs. 47 crores. We can pay. We can pay out of the reserves, out of the secret reserves and out of the earnings of Rs. 75 crores which will accrue every year at the rate of at least 5 per cent. on a total deposit of Rs. 1,500 crores. I say, you pay them that compensation and let them go. But let the Government take them over. Let these vast resources come into the

hands of the Government which wants to make its Plan a success. This is the key point, the key strategic point which must be occupied in the whole economy by the body which wants to carry out planning. If it is not done, I say, Sir, the whole planning will be reduced to mockery as it is being reduced to and, therefore, it is from this point of view mainly that I would suggest that the Ministry and the Government should seriously consider this matter and not commit these vast amounts to be spent as they are being done.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I conclude by just drawing the attention of the House to the fact that out of these deposits it was found that nearly Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 95·88 crores, are advanced by the banks against food stocks. That means what? That is a polite way of saying to the hoarders to corner the stocks and hold on to them so that the prices can be raised in the market. Rs. 367·62 crores were advanced against stock exchanges and bullion. This is the way public deposits are being employed at present. Why is Mr. Desai so shy and so unwilling to take them over and use these deposits to better purposes so that the country and the Plan can be safe? This is a question basically of planning of resources. It would save the poor people of this country from having to pay Rs. 40 crores as compulsory deposits. There will be no need for it. It will save the lower income brackets from having to pay this huge surcharge which has been imposed on them this year. There will be no need for the Government to put these unbearable impositions on the ordinary common working man. All that money and much more could be derived out of these sources. Therefore, I whole heartedly support this Resolution and I hope the House will do its best to try and carry it out.

15·46 hrs.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the nationalisation of banks had been done earlier at the time of inception of the very planning itself, if we had done it at that time, we need not have to weep and say that the fruits of the hard work and planning have gone into the hands of a few. We are already late and we should not delay it any further. These banks are in the hands of a few. They are doing a lot of work. For instance, in Madras State, there are thousands of buses and thousands of lorries which ply on the roads. But they are controlled by a few hundreds of bankers. About 80 per cent. of the total number of buses and lorries are under hire-purchase system and are controlled by a few bankers. The hard work done by conductors, drivers and cleaners, the entire gain, the entire earning is being swallowed by those bankers. On a careful calculation, it is found that the interest that they are getting is not less than one hundred per cent. They are getting Rs. 100 for every hundred rupees that they are giving the money to small industries and all that. This way they are also amassing wealth. So, the nationalisation of banks is already delayed and we should not delay it by even a day. There may be Emergency now. But under this cloak of Emergency, the nationalisation of banks should not be delayed because it is more emergent, it is more urgent.

I may give an instance. For instance, we are doing farming and we are not able to earn what we should get from our cultivation. For example, I cultivated about 500 bags of paddy. At the time of harvest, I could not keep it because I had to have money and so I pledged it to the banker and he sold these 500 bags of paddy after six months, getting Rs. 10 per bag. I could not get it. The toil which we undertook, the trouble which we took for six months to earn our fruit is being robbed away by these bankers. Therefore, there is no justification to allow these bankers to exist any

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

longer in this country. These banks are like a pond or a tank where capitalists and big industrialists and big businessmen are taking shelter as crocodiles. If we nationalise these banks, then the entire fruits of this planning and the hard work of these poor people will go to them directly. These big industrialists having these banks in their own hands are doing a lot of cheating. These banks are a channel through which they get all those gains and from there again they give money to the industrialists, big and small. Thereby, capitalists are making money whereas the poor people, the hard workers are being cheated and are not given an opportunity to take the fruit of their hard labour. Not only that. In South India, there are some bankers. Unfortunately, those bankers are North Indians.

But because the bankers are North Indians and because they are getting a high rate of interest, the people in the South think that almost all North Indians are bankers and almost all of them are taking huge interest. The banking by the private individuals leads to this sort of thing which is not good for the country. It is also not good to leave the banking institution in the hands of a few individuals. It is in the interest of the country especially when we talk of integration, etc., that these banks should be first of all nationalised. When we try to begin nationalisation of big industries, we shall start with nationalisation of banks first. That too we should do without any further delay. We should not stand on principle but we should straightway take steps to nationalise all banking institutions.

Mr. Chairman: Shri T. Abdul Waheed.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balrampur): As there are many speakers to speak on this, may I request the Chairman to please extend the time by one more hour if the House does not mind?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We also support that the time may be extended. This is an important resolution on which so many hon. Members would like to speak.

Mr. Chairman: We shall see the sense of the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This should not be done as there are so many other non-official Resolutions that are coming up.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): My resolution is also there. Personally I have no objection provided I am allowed next time to move my Resolution.

Shri Ranga: There are several Resolutions. Simply because one of the Members has brought forward this resolution this time and there are many speakers to speak on this, the time should not be extended.

Mr. Chairman: Let Shri Waheed speak.

Shri Abdul Waheed: I am opposed to this Resolution which comes from this side of the House and that too from a lady Member. I think that this Resolution will not go a long way in solving the industrial development of this country at this juncture as is sought to be done. I also think that this will retard the progress of the development of industries. It is only the banking institution both in the public and private sector that will enable us to go in for the development of industries in the manner as we are doing at present.

I am fully aware of many of the malpractices that were committed by the banks in the past. But, in recent years, the Reserve Bank of India has taken over the control of all the banks and many of the malpractices that were being practised by these banks have been put an end to. Still stricter regulations have to be exercised on

these banks. I hope, in due course, even the malpractices that are still being practised will completely vanish.

There are many more things to be done. I do not think it is not possible for the Ministry of Finance or the Reserve Bank of India to make such rules and regulations as to have complete control over all these banks and see that these malpractices are not committed by them. The argument that the banks might be misused for committing such malpractices will not hold good at the present juncture. I think that the Ministry of Finance is going to have more and more control over these banks and in a short time, all the malpractices will be completely eliminated.

Then, some Members said that these private banks are a menace to the small people, to the small borrowers. Perhaps they are confusing these public banks with the small private moneylenders who charge interest at the rate of hundred, two hundred or three hundred per cent. Actually what will happen if you nationalise banks will be that the number of small private moneylenders will get multiplied and they will spread themselves as a menace in the villages and other places. And the small borrowers who now have easy access to these public banks will not be able to get money from the nationalised banks—if all these banks are nationalised—and they will have to resort to these small moneylenders who are simply a sort of menace to them and who charge heavy rates of interest.

There was an argument that the nationalisation of banks will better the condition of the employees of the banking institutions. I can authoritatively say that actually the staff of the State Bank of India, many of them, are eager to get themselves transferred and get a job in private banks rather than serve in the State Bank of India: because they think—and I have quite a number of instances where the employees of the State Bank of India have been keenly competing to get a job in private banks, and when they get them and go away there—they think that the emoluments and service conditions in private banks are much better than those in the State Bank of India. Maybe, I do not know the conditions of the smaller employees in the private banks, but if they are not good they can be bettered, they can be rectified. What prevents them from giving those employees better conditions of service, better salaries? I do not know how nationalisation is going to better the condition of the employees of the banking institutions. They will be better off by being in the private sector.

I am fully aware that we are committed to a socialist pattern of society, and gradually most of these big institutions have to be nationalised. But we have to do it gradually. At this time when our industries need finance, and they need finance on a large scale, nationalisation of banks will only retard the provision of finance to these industries. Hence I think that nationalisation of banks is inadvisable at this juncture. It may come after ten or twenty years when our country has been fully developed industrially; at that time we can think of nationalisation. But at the present moment no only will it retard our industrial progress, but also, the foreign investors who want to come to our country and invest in our industrial projects will, I think, be alarmed and frightened that this country is fast nationalising itself and is not a safe country to invest their money in and to undertake projects. That will be a disservice to the country rather than any kind of service as Shri Kashi Ram Gupta said.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : चैयरमैन महोदया, जो प्रस्ताव सुभद्राजी ने सदन के सम्मुख रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

इस में दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि बैंक एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठान है, और आज के इस आर्थिक विकास के युग में यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय ।

इस सदन के प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने इस का समर्थन किया है और मेरा अनुमान है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जोकि इस प्रस्ताव का जवाब देंगे, वे भी इस के पक्ष में होंगे । इस का कारण यह है कि इस के पक्ष में अब तक जितनी भी दलीलें दी गयी हैं वे अकाट्य हैं और उन का विरोध नहीं किया जा सकता । सदन में केवल एक ही माननीय सदस्य ने इस का विरोध किया है, मैं उन का धन्यवाद करता हूं । और उन के विरोध करने के कारण ऐसे नहीं हैं जिन के खिलाफ हम दलील न दे सकें । क्यों, क्या हम इसलिए चाहते हैं कि यह कुछ व्यक्तियों के हाथ से सिर्फ इसलिए ले लिया जाये कि यह उन व्यक्तियों के पास है ? ऐसा हम इसलिए चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम ने अपने सामने जो एक सिद्धान्त रक्खा है वह सिद्धान्त एक समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का है और उस में हमें अधिक से अधिक ऐसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विकास करना है जिस के अन्दर आने वाला लाभ और अधिक से अधिक लाभ वितरित हो सके । लेकिन आज जो बैंक्स हैं, इन बैंकों के पास जो फ़ाइनेंस के साधन हैं वे साधन ऐसे हैं जिन का कि वह सदुपयोग नहीं करते बल्कि वह उन का दुरुपयोग करते हैं । सदुपयोग करते हैं तो सिर्फ अपने लिये, अपने परिवार के लिए, अपने मित्रों के लिए तथा अपने बंधु बांधवों के लिए । इस तरीक़े से इस देश में जो पूंजी है वह इस देश के सिर्फ एक प्रतिशतः आदमियों के पास में है । वह एक प्रतिशतः आदमी इस को अपनी भलाई के लिए करते हैं । यों कहा जाय कि इस देश में सिर्फ १४००० हाउसेज़ के पास ही इस देश के बैंकों की सम्पत्ति है । उस का लाभ केवल एक प्रतिशतः आदमियों को मिलता है और जो इस देश के ९९ प्रतिशत आदमियों के बल पर अपनी पूंजी लेते हैं उस के रुपये को ले कर सिर्फ मामूली तौर से उस को सूद दे कर सम्पूर्ण लाभ स्वयं खा जाते हैं । इसलिए आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम अर्थ के सभी साधनों पर नियंत्रण करें । जबकि संकटकालीन स्थिति में हमें आवश्यकता है अधिक से अधिक रुपये की, हमें आवश्यकता है अधिक से अधिक साधन की, तो क्या इस समय यह उचित नहीं जंचता कि सरकार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे ।

16 hrs.

हम यह नहीं कहते और यहां तक कि हमारे किसी कम्युनिस्ट बंधु ने भी ऐसा नहीं कहा है और वे भी इस बात पर ज़िद नहीं करते कि इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण उनको बिना मुआविज़ा दिये करा जाये । हमारा विधान यह नही कहता और न हम यह चाहते हैं, हम अभी नहीं कहते, भविष्य के लिए कहा नहीं जा सकता लेकिन अभी के लिए मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे संविधान में ऐसा संशोधन किया जाय जिस के जरिए उनको हम बिना मुआविज़े के ले लें । इस-लिए हम चाहते हैं कि उन को मुआविज़ा दिया जाये । जिस तरीक़े से इस देश में जमींदारी प्रथा को ले लिया गया, जिस तरीक़े से हम ने एल० आई० सी० को लिया और उस के लिए उचित मुआविज़ा सरकार ने तय किया, उसी तरह हमारा यह विचार है और यह सदन का भी विचार है, सिवाय एक सदस्य महोदय के, कि हम बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें .

श्री श्यामलाल (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सिर्फ एक ही विरोध में है यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं ने अब तक के लिए कहा है कि सिर्फ एक ने विरोध

किया है । मुझे मालूम नहीं और मैं यह कैसे कह सकता हूं कि सर्राफ साहब इसका विरोध करेंगे या क्या करेंगे ? इसलिए यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि मेरा मतलब यह है कि अब तक बोलने वालों में से सिर्फ एक ने इस का विरोध किया है । यह प्रीज्यूम्ड था भाई ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज इस की आवश्यकता है । क्यों ? इस को दूसरे पहलू से देखा जाये । हमारा भारत देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है । हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल भी अपनी बहस में कहा कि इस देश को अगर विकास करना है, आगे बढ़ना है तो हमें कृषि के क्षेत्र में बचत चाहिए । आज इन बैंकों की क्या आवश्यकता है ? यह बैंक बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को ऐडवांस देते हैं । यह बुलियन और स्टौक मार्केट्स को ऐडवांस देते हैं । यह औरों को भी ऐडवांस देते हैं मगर यह छोटे उद्योगों को ऐडवांस नहीं देते हैं । यह बैंक होर्डिंग करने के लिए ऐडवांस देते हैं। यह बैंक जो मिडिलमैन, बीच के आदमी हैं जिनके हाथ किसान अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति को अपने सारे अन्न को बेच लेता है, उन मिडिलमैनों को इन बैंकों से ऐडवांस मिलता है जमा करने के लिए, लेकिन जो किसान हैं, जो मिट्टी रपर मेहनत कर और खून पसीना एक कर के अन्न उपजाते हैं उन को ऐडवांस नहीं मिलता है . . .

श्री पु० र० पटेल (पाटन) : स्टेट बैंक है तो ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं कहां कहां पर हैं ? गोड्डा ? सब-डिवीजन जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं वहां की आबादी ३ लाख ५६ हजार है । वहां गोड्डा में अभी तक स्टेट बैंक की एक भी शाखा खुली नहीं है । सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि हर एक सब डिवीजन में स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं खोली जायें, सिद्धान्त रूप में यह मान लिया गया है लेकिन दरअसल अभी तक खुली कहां कहां हैं यह माननीय सदस्य बतलायें तो सही ? जब इस सिद्धान्त को कार्यरूप में परिणित करने के लिए हम इन से अनुरोध करते हैं तो इस के लिए उप वित्त मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि यह सम्भव नहीं है । क्यों सम्भव नहीं है ? हम चाहते हैं कि इन प्रश्नों के जवाब दिये जायें । जबकि उस से हमें इतनी आमदनी होने वाली है तब इसे क्यों नहीं अमल में लाया जा रहा है ? सरकार कहती है कि सिर्फ ६ करोड़ और कुछ लाख रुपये की आमदनी होगी । मैं कहता हूं कि यह गलत बात है । इन बैंकों से यह जो पूंजीपति हैं इन को १५०० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी है हालांकि मैं समझता हूं कि उस से भी अधिक आमदनी है । लेकिन चूंकि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई इतनी ही बतलाते हैं तो खैर उन की बात ही मान ली जाये और उसमें टैक्स देने के बाद उन के पास फिर भी ७ या साढ़े ७ करोड़ रुपया लाभांश का आता है । क्यों सरकार आज ४५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है ? उन को मुआविजा दे कर ऐसा इनवैस्टमेंट क्यों नहीं करती जिस इनवैस्टमेंट में उनको तुरन्त ७ करोड़ रुपया लाभांश में मिले ?

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know from you, suppose compensation is to be paid, that will be about Rs. 100 crores? What would be the rate of interest on it?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : श्रीमान्, यह दुर्भाग्य है हमारा और आप का कि हम इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार नहीं कर सकते । मेरा कहना है कि १०० करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है । हम कहते हैं कि अभी इस को सिर्फ ४० करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है । आप कहेंगे कि ४० करोड़ बहुत अधिक है संकटकाल की स्थिति में, तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह बड़ ४० करोड़ का इनवैस्टमेंट है जिससे आप को साल साल में कम से कम टैक्स देने के बाद ७ करोड़ रुपये का लाभांश मिलेगा । तो क्यों न हम यह इनवैस्टमेंट करें ?

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

यह जो हमें १०० करोड़ रुपये की बात कही जाती है कि १०० करोड़ रुपये बतौर मुआविजे के देने पड़ेंगे तो यह बात बिलकुल निराधार है। बात तो असल यह है, सभापति महोदया, कि इस देश में जिन के पास पूंजी है या जो पूंजी रखने वाले हैं या इतने अधिक शक्तिशाली हैं और उन के हाथ में इतनी अधिक शक्ति है कि यह हमें मजबर कर देते हैं। पमा नहीं श्री मुरार जी देसाई जैसे मजबूत मिनिस्टर को भी पूंजीपति कैसे मजबूर कर देते हैं? उन को तो मजबूर नहीं होना चाहिए। जब सरकार की और सम्पूर्ण देश की मांग है, हमारी पार्टी के हर एक सदस्य की मांग है कि इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, तो फिर सरकार क्यों आगे कदम नहीं बढ़ाती? राष्ट्रीयकरण सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं कि हम इन पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ हैं, यह पूंजीपति रहें और इन्हें अभी भी बहुत से फील्ड खेलने खाने के लिए काफी हैं। इन के बारे में और भी बहुत से स्कैंडल्स सुने होंगे। अंडरइनवाएसिंग और ओवरइनवाएसिंग यह आज तक कर ही रहे हैं। तब ऐसी स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस को करें।

श्री पटेल ने मुझे टोकते हुए कहा था कि आजाद साहब स्टेट बैंक तो है। अब मैं उनको यह बताऊं कि इन बैंकों की शाखाएं सम्पूर्ण देश में ५१११ है और इन ५१११ शाखाओं में रूरल मनी दे ाती साधनों के लिए सिर्फ ६५१ हैं। यह भारत देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यह ७ लाख गांवों का देश है। इस के लिए प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं कहते हैं कि अगर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना है तो इस की कृषि को उन्नत करना है। इस देश में बैंकों की ५१११ शाखाओं में से उन देहातों में, जोकि सचमुच में भारत है क्योंकि यह गांवों का देश है, वहां सिर्फ ६५१ शाखाएं हैं . . .

Shri P. R. Patel: Do you know one thing that the practice is, the expenditure on the branches of the State Bank is subsidised by the Central Government?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि आप जैसे सज्जन जोकि कृषि में इतनी अधिक रुचि रखते हैं उन को इस की सही जानकारी नहीं है और जोकि इस तरह के सवाल उठाते हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में अगर किसी को कोई शंका हो और सवाल पूछे तो मैं उसका जवाब दे दूंगा। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों न किया जाये इस के बारे में उन के पास वास्तव में कोई दलील नहीं है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो आप स्टेट बैंक की बात करते हैं तो उस का उत्तर मैं ने पहले दे दिया कि यह स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएं अभी तक भी सम्पूर्ण और वास्तविक रूप में जिला स्तर पर काम करती हैं, सरकारी नियम के अनुसार आज तक यह सबडिवीजनल लेवल पर नहीं पहुंची हैं। इस के लिए मैं ने आप को एक उदाहरण दिया। हमारे बहुत से सबडिवीजन्स हैं जहां कि इस की शाखाएं आज तक नहीं खुल पाई हैं। इस देश में आज एक प्रतिशत आदमी इस का उपयोग करते हैं। इस देश में जो ७ लाख गांव हैं और जहां के किसानों को ऐडवांस चाहिए, वे नहीं हासल कर पाते हैं। यह पूंजीपति होर्डिंग के लिए दामों को बढ़ाने के लिए, अंडरइनवाएसिंग और ओवरइनवाएसिंग आदि चीजों के लिए इस का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। आज यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार जिसने कि समाजवाद का व्रत लिया है, जो चाहती है कि इस देश में हर एक आदमी का विकास हो, उस सरकार को अपने देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए, अपने सामाजिक विकास के लिए और इस देश के लाखों गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए कल ही नहीं बल्कि आज से इस बात की घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दे। वह पूंजी और वह लाभ जो आज कुछ व्यक्तियों की जेबों में जा रहा है इस आर्थिक असमानता की ओर भारी अन्तर को दूर करे।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से होने वाले लाभ स्पष्ट हैं। हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने

इस पर विस्तृत रूप से प्रकाश डाला है । इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं रही है कि उसके पक्ष में और दलीलें दी जायं । दलीलें बिलकुल स्पष्ट और अकाट्य हैं अगर कोई वास्तव में राष्ट्रीयकरण के खिलाफ दलील हो तो हम अवश्य उसे सुनना चाहेंगे । लेकिन दरअसल दलील कोई उसके खिलाफ़ है ही नहीं जो कि पेश की जा सके । सरकार खुद नहीं कहती है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना कोई बुरी चीज है । सरकार उसके हक़ में है लेकिन उसको लागू करने के लिए तैयार नहीं जान पड़ती है । साफ़ साफ़ कुछ नहीं कहती महज एक गोल मटोल बात कह देती है कि यह मांग ठीक है लेकिन अभी क्या किया जाय ? इसलिये मैं माननीय श्री भगत से यह सुनना चाहता हूं कि उनके पास इन दलीलों का क्या जवाब है । अब अगर वह यह कहें कि अभी के लिए तो भाई क्षमा करो, अभी नहीं कर सकते हैं, अभी नहीं आगे होगा, तो हम इस पर भी मान जायेंगे और हम सन्तोष कर लेंगे लेकिन आप कहिए और स्पष्ट रूप में कहिये कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ।

अभी फेडरेशन के एक बन्धु ने ४ पेज का एक पैम्फलेट निकाला है, सारा पैम्फलेट है, मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से भाषण नहीं है बल्कि उसमें फीगर्स दी हुई हैं, आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं । अब मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि वह आंकड़े गलत हैं और अगर गलत हैं तो किस रूप में गलत हैं और कैसे गलत हैं ? इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और विचार करने के बाद इस देश के हर एक आदमी को जो आपकी ओर देखता है, यह विश्वास दिलायें कि सरकार उनके हित में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण अविलम्ब करने जा रही है ।

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for the discussion of this particular resolution was 3 hours. The discussion ought to have concluded at 4.35 p.m. But, many Members are still desirous of participating in the discussion.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Yes, certainly, we want to participate, because this is a resolution having a bearing on the entire economy of the country.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): May I make one submission....

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: I beg to move:

> "That the time fixed for this Resolution be further extended by one hour.".

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I would like to move an amendment to it to the effect that it should be extended by two hours raher than one hour.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: That would be still better.

Mr. Chairman: I think the time for this was already extended once. This is the second time that the time is being extended. I shall now put the motion to vote...

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not against it, but I want to make a submission. I have no objection if my resolution which was introduced last time is not taken up today. But I want to know whether at least on the third occasion it will be taken up.

Mr. Chairman: I believe that it was partially heard last time. It will be continued on the next day. Now, I shall put this motion to vote.

The question is:

> "That the time fixed for this resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi be further extended by one hour.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The motion has been adopted. So, the time is extended by one hour now.

Shri Warior: I support this resolution, but I have my own hesitation in

[Shri Warior]

doing so, because any support coming from this side may not be welcomed, even though my wholehearted support comes for this resolution for some cogent reasons and in the light of the experience that I have gained in this sector of economy.

Out of the three hundred odd banks in India, about a hundred and fifty or more are in the State of Kerala, and we have had the experience of the banking industry for a number of years. The most recent experience that we have had is in the Palai Central Bank which has crashed. In fact, the employees of the Palai Central Bank and also the Bank Employees' Union of Kerala, which is a unique all-India federation, told the authorities concerned that this bank was going to crash, but Government did not heed it. Now, the plea is made that the Reserve Bank has got its own advisers or its own observers in every bank, of some stature, especially in the scheduled banks. But even then, what is happening in the banking industry?

So far as the Kerala banks are concerned, there are only one or two scheduled banks, while the rest are unscheduled banks. We used to call many of these banks by the name of 'by-lane banks'; they were not even banks in the front row, not even in the lanes, but in the 'by-lanes'. Only a small board is put up and they function. In fact, they are not actually doing the regular business of banking. Most of them were doing only pawnshop business. These pawnshop houses have become the shelter and recluse of all sorts of imaginable and unimaginable ways of hiding financial matters from the public gaze as well as from the hold of Government. So far as the deposits are concerned, we know today only the deposits known to the Government especially from the returns which these banks send to the Reserve Bank. But lakhs and lakhs of rupees are deposited in these by lane banks, which do not come into the limelight, and they are not assessed at all. All the blackmarket money is not kept in the ordinary banks, which have to send returns to the Reserve Bank but it is kept in these mushroom banks. And these mushroom banks have now become elephantine banks, whereas the other banks like the Palai Central Bank have crashed, when we know fully well that thousands and thousands of depositors are at their tender mercy. That is what is happening. In fact, it is not only that, but the bank employees employed in these banks are the worst sufferers in this economic sector. Their case was not considered, when the wage board was set up for the bank employees on an all-India scale. These Kerala banks which were banks confined to the Kerala State only and which were not inter-Statal banks, were not covered by the terms of reference of the wage board, and they were left to the tender mercy of the banking people. The entire commerce and industry of the State was thus left in the hands of a few of these banking people. When that is the case, I do not know what the fate will be of so many of these *entrepreneurs* and, new traders coming into the field. For instance, it has come to my notice that several of these small traders and *entrepreneurs* were put out of job, completely smashed by these few people who are holding the reins of this bahking industry.

On an all-India scale, out of the three hundred odd banks, just half a dozen banks control about 60 per cent of all the deposits and all the transactions in India. Almost 95 per cent of the banking industry is over in just 82 scheduled banks. I would like to know what is done by all the other banks. An inquiry must be made into their activities in the economic field. If that inquiry is made, you will find that all sorts of nefarious activities are conducted by these people. Some people without even a single naya paise in their pocket have become multi-

millionaires by controlling the industry and commerce at a number of places, and at the same time, those who had a little means are going from bad to worse, from bad pauper to a worse pauper. So, this banking business is only a namesake for banking business actually. Take the case of the chit funds, for instance. Chit fund business is the main operation of these people. Now, what is a chit fund? Chit fund operation is accumulation or mopping up of the small resources and small savings of the villagers and the town people, of those who are working, who are toiling and who are employed. Their resources are mopped up, and with these funds, these banking people operate in a high way in the economic field. Once these banks crash, then the entire resources made up brick by brick, pie by pie, are lost Thousands of people from my place, employed in the various parts of India had deposited their amounts in the Palai Central Bank, and it was a scene of a scene when that bank crashed on one fine morning. Hundreds of girls working in the hospitals as nurses had accumulated pie after pie, and brick after brick, and they were some of the worst sufferers. It was not tears that fell down from their eyes, but it was real live blood that flowed from their eyes, because, all of a sudden, they became destitutes. Those young girls who were working in such far-off places, hundreds and thousands of miles away from their homes, had nice dreams; they had worked hard and accumulated small sums, and they thought that they could go back and have a settled married life in their place. But all such dreams were dashed to the ground one day by a few of these people about whom the bank employees had told the Government to be very vigilant. But Government did not take heed of that. What are these observers of the Reserve Bank doing in these banks? Has there not been any crash? I will close that with that.

Coming to the credit position, the Reserve Bank is not allowing any of these banks to give credit to farmers. They cannot pledge their land, they cannot pledge any of their possessions. What is the use of these banks going on like this? It is not for the farmers' interest. At the most, what is done is that moneylenders go and pledge something in the banks in the form of gold or something else, take the money from these banks and they operate in their own way as usurers. All the commodities are cornered by them. That is why this morning I asked a specific question whether in a particular commodity, the price support given by Government would actually reach the primary producer. It won't, because the prices are decided not by the producer or the purchaser of the produce, but the middlemen who operate through these usurers. In that way also, the credit question is a big question in rural India. That must be tackled in some other way. We cannot depend on the private banks to do it in their own way.

Taking all these things into consideration, it is necessary that banks should be nationalised. There are other matters like speculation, over-invoicing, under-invoicing. A single foreign collaboration licence today in my hand can fetch 300 to 600 per cent in Dalal Street in Bombay not in cash or currency but in hard gold bars. All these things are being done in this country.

So at least this step should be taken now. It is only a very small step compared to the huge task facing Government in the economic sphere. If the proclaimed objectives are to be achieved at least in the foreseeable future, this is the first, initial step, the primary step and the simplest step that should be taken—namely, that the banks should be nationalised. Hence I support the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. The hon. Member will take 6 minutes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Chance should be given equally to those who are against the Resolution. I should get an opportunity.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: Why should he oppose it?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): In general, I support the Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi. We have a socialistic society in which in the ultimate analysis banks should be nationalised. There is no dispute on that. I think even the Finance Minister never disputes this point. But when the banks have to be nationalised is for Government to decide. I feel Government should take the earliest opportunity to do so in view of the place the banks occupy in the national economy.

Banking in the private sector will hamper planned economy, as many hon. Members have said, private industrialists exploit the situation to their own advantage. People invest their money in private banks. But we know that this money is used not for developmental activities, but for the personal advantage of the banks.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It has been evident that they have gambled in many cases. These private people have gambled with public money which has resulted in mismanagement of banks and liquidation of banks like the Palai Bank and Lakshmi Bank. Also the discussion held during the last session on the Vivian Bose Report shows how they are involved in anti-national and anti-social activities.

The vital role that banks play can never be overlooked. They are the life-line. They control the financial capital of the country. Regarding concentration, no less a person than Shri H. V. R. Iengar, a former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, had remarked: 'One of the structural features of Indian banking is the concentration of power, which in some cases is enormous in relation to the capital employed. From time to time, we come across cases in which a family or a group has got full controlling interest in a bank. It has also been found that a single director of a bank also happens to be the director of several industrial concerns'. They use these banks as a power-house to build up their industrial empire. The savings of the people which are to be used for public purposes are used for their private purposes. If we are aware of the advantages accruing from nationalisation of banks, we are sure we will take the earliest step to nationalise them. The profits which have hitherto gone to private people would come to Government. It would regulate banks' activities, stop hoarding and also help in holding the price line. Artificial scarcity of goods will be eliminated. A further advantage is that rural banking will receive the highest impetus. The profit motive will be replaced by service motive. Manipulation of foreign exchange by unlawful remittances, under invoicing, over-inviocing and repatriation of profits of foreign banks—all these will be stopped. Our export and import will get greater fillip. Black money can be easily spotted out. Tax evasion can be checked. The country's economy can be set on healthy grounds. Concentration of wealth and industry in private hands will be checked. It will be a great step towards the establishment of a socialistic society. Depositors will have confidence in a State bank. The top-heavy administration at present existing in private banks will be avoided. The nation's resources will be mobilised for defence and development. These are the various advantages that the country will have through nationalisation of banks. Hence I request the Finance Minister to consider the Resolution favourably and take the earliest step to nationalise banks in the country. I support the Resolution.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have full sympathy with the Mover of the Resolution. I have full realisation of the motive behind it. I would respectfully submit to all those who have spoken—though, of course, I had not the privilege of hearing everybody

that in two or three matters we have to be very careful and very cautious lest we take a swing this way or that and ruin our entire economy.

In matters concerning banking or fiscal or economic policy, in any step that we take we should be very cautious, very careful.

Only in the last Budget session certain fiscal policies were adopted by Government. Various interests that are represented in this House supported them from different angles, and some of my hon. friends opposed them from different angles. I would submit that while such matters are considered, we should give due consideration to these matters and then give own opinion.

In banking, it is not merely that A, B and C groups are controlling banking finance in India. It is not that. The main thing is it means credit for the country as a whole, how much credit-worthy we are, how much we are able to afford credit facilities to the entire population, whether they are working in the fields, factories, in business or other pursuits. Mixed economy has been accepted as a policy by this House, and hence banking facilities must be made available to all the businessmen, industrialists and all others and people in different walks of life. That is the purpose that banking serves.

Two or three main reasons have been placed before the House in favour or nationalisation. Shri Bhagat Jha Azad thinks, I gather, that banking means crores and crores of rupees being taken away for nothing. Actually, the working of the banks is different. It is inviting deposits from A, B and C and then lending it to X, Y and Z, and in between whatever they earn they have to maintain their staff and also pay dividend to the shareholders.

As for the point made by Shri Warior, there are a number of devices that have been devised and that have to be devised which I will mention presently. At the moment the Reserve Bank has control of the banks and those steps come one after the other

In my own humble way, I have had some experience as Chairman for eight or nine years of a bank which is 75 per cent nationalised, and I can tell you that because of being nationalised, it has not attracted deposits to the extent other banks did. You should not only be able to borrow and lend, you should be able to attract deposits from the people.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the record of the State Bank?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: You have to gain the confidence of the depositors. Some people may be thinking in a progressive way as it is called, but the people of the country are not of that temperament today. The bank in which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir had 75 per cent of the shares, when compared to other banks, could not attract deposits from the people, because people have yet to show their confidence in such banks. There is a lot of ignorance in the country, and most of our people are illiterate. Secondly, they cannot understand what nationalisation of banks means.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Your experience may not apply to the whole of India.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am speaking of my experience.

My submission is that this is not the time for nationalisation. The time may come, but we have not reached that stage yet. At the present time what should be done is to regulate and control the banking business in the country.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the time-limit?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: During the last two or three years the Reserve Bank has introduced a number of steps which have certainly curtailed the ac-

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

tivities mentioned by Shri Warior. Not only are licences issued to Exchange Banks, they have also to report on their working, and even what is lent by them is controlled. Scheduled Banks can advance only 15 per cent of moneys on their total investment in loans advanced, as clean advances, the balance has to be in giltedge securities etc. which is easily convertible into cash.

Not only that. I would agree with the hon. Member who moved the resolution and said that there is interlocking of funds by big business magnates controlling these banks. Government should examine this and take suitable steps.

I am in agreement with the motive behind this motion, but looking at the present conditions and the actual working of banks, I think it is impossible to implement it immediately. I do not know what the hon. Minister might say, whether we have got the funds to purchase all the shares immediately or pay compensation for them. Apart from that, I feel it would scare away the entire business, commercial and industrial community, and it will not provide any incentive or attraction to the people to deposit their savings.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What are your grounds?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Because banking is a very delicate mechanism. I dare say this step will bring about a crash all over the country. Therefore, this resolution should not be accepted in its present form.

Certainly, Government may and should control and regulate the working of the banks. Some steps have been taken, even they may have to take more, so that there may be no abuses. In fact, they are controlling non-scheduled banks also, and would not allow them to function if they do not work properly. Government's experts in banking and finance may examine these things and plug any loopholes that may exist, but I submit that this House should not agree to the resolution.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सामने है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैंने बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों की बातों को इस हाउस में सुना है। मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क की आबादी ४० करोड़ के लगभग है और इसमें करीब ३५ करोड़ के डिपाजिट्स बैंकों में हैं। आज अगर पब्लिक को यह ऐश्योरेंस हो जाये कि उनके धन दौलत की रक्षा हो जायेगी तो ४० करोड़ रु० एक दिन में जमा हो सकते हैं और साथ में अगर आप चालीस का सौगुना कर दीजिए तो कितना रुपया जमा हो सकता है। आज पब्लिक को इस बात का विश्वास नहीं है कि उस का धन कहां जाएगा। आज मुल्क में कहीं पंजाब बैंक है, कहीं नेशनल बैंक है, इस तरह नाना प्रकार के बैंक हैं। स्टेट बैंक तो नामिनल है। इन बैंकों में हम पेट काट कर पैसा जमा करते हैं और इस को पूंजीपति अपने बिजनेस में लगाते हैं। और गवर्नमेंट की जो पंजवर्षीय योजना है उसके लिए हमको रूस और अमरीका से कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और उस पर सूद देना पड़ता है। मुल्क में पैसा गढ़ा हुआ है। सोना गढ़ा हुआ है। लेकिन उसको लोग छिपाकर रखे हुए हैं। इसी से प्रकट होता है कि इन लोगों का राष्ट्रप्रेम कितना है।

सरकार ने गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल किया तो इस पर बड़ी आवाजें उठायी गईं। ग्यारह ग्यारह ट्रक सोना लोगों के घरों में है जिसे सरकार नहीं निकलवा पायी है। अगर बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाए तो जिस प्रकार सोना अन्य बैंकों

में जाम होता है और जिसका लोग सूद खाते हैं, वह रुपया गवर्नमेंट के हाथ आ जाए। और यह जो बैंक कर्मचारियों के स्ट्राइक होते रहते हैं ये भी बन्द हो जायें।

हमारी मौजूदा सरकार कांग्रेस की सरकार है। हम इस देश में सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी लाना चाहते हैं। आज गवर्नमेंट को उस पर अमल करना चाहिये। अगर आज हमारे बैंक नेशनलाइज हो जाएं और अर्थ की गारंटी हो जाए तो जनता को हिम्मत हो जाये कि बाई एंड बाई नेशनालाइजेशन की तरफ गवर्नमेंट चल रही है और समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाना चाहती है। हमको ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये कि जिससे यह काम आगे बढ़े।

अभी हाल में आपने उस हाउस में यहां विवियन बोस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पेश किया उसके डिटेल में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। उससे पता चलता है कि कुछ लोगों के हाथ में आज पैसा है। अगर इस देश का धन कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में रहेगा तो यहां समाजवादी व्यवस्था पनप नहीं सकती।

हमने इस देश में नारा लगाया था :
गरीबों को मिलें रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है।
भगत सिंह जिसने इसी भवन में बम चलाया था, उसने यह एलान किया था :

गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्तीहै।

अगर बैंकों का आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें तो जो पैसा जनता के पास है वह जमा कर दें और निश्चित हो जाए। आज गांवों में चोरी, डकैती इसी लिए होती है कि किसान जो पैसा कमाता है उसको अपने ही पास रखता है, क्योंकि वह बैंकों का हिसाब किताब नहीं समझ सकता। जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा तो गांव वालों को उसमें विश्वास हो जाएगा और वह अपना पैसा उन बैंकों में जमा कर देंगे।

आज लोगों को खेती के लिए समय पर पैसा नहीं मिलता। कोआपरेटिव बैंक आपने जो खोला है वह हम से ९ परसेंट सूद लेता है और हम को दो और तीन परसेंट देता है। जब गवर्नमेंट ने कम्पलसरी सेविंग के बारे में ,एलान किया तो मैंने कहा था कि आप इसमें साढ़े चार परसेंट सूद देंगे, अगर आप डाकखाने में चार परसेंट कर दें तो करोड़ों रुपया डाकखानों में लोग जमा कर दें। अगर गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदारी ओढ़ ले, तो मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चुरल डेवेलपमेंट के लिये और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के लिये जो रुपया विदेशों से मांगना पड़ता है वह न मांगना पड़े और जो सरकार को फारिन एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई होती है वह न हो।

मान्यवर, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार बैंकों को अपने हाथ में लेने में क्यों संकोच करती है। मैं इसका जवाब चाहूंगा अपने डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से। उनको क्या हिच है। हमारा नारा है कि हम देश से गरीबी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, हम इस देश के गरीबों को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट जो यहां बैठी है यह गरीबों की बिठायी है। मैं आज फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको पूंजीपतियों ने और धनी लोगों ने वोट नहीं दिया है। हमको गरीबों ने वोट दिया है। और इसीलिए यह नेशनल गवर्नमेंट है। हमको चाहिये कि हम बैंकों के नेशनलाइज करें और गरीबों को फायदा पहुंचाये। ऐसा न होने से बैंक कर्मचारियों में त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है। १३ सितम्बर को एक स्ट्राईक होने वाला है, अप्रैल में एक स्ट्राइक हुआ था। इसका क्या मतलब है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इसकी जड़ में जाए और पता लगाए कि इस प्रकार की आवाज देश में क्यों उठती है।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हमारे देश में अर्थ शास्त्र का सब से बड़ा पंडित चाणक्य पैदा हुआ है। आज तक दुनिया में उससे बड़ा अर्थ शास्त्री पैदा नहीं हुआ। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर चाणक्य की तरह काम करें, जिस ने इस देश को महानन्द के राज्य से मुक्त कराने के बाद चन्द्र गप्त को राजा बनाया और देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था बना दी, पर स्वयं महामंत्री नहीं बना और राक्षस को महामंत्री बनाया जो पुराना मंत्री था और जो हिसाब किताब को जानता था। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे भगत जी, जो कि हमारे डिप्टी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं, और जो कि बड़े विद्वान हैं वह इस बात को ऐसे फिट करें कि हमारी मांग स्वीकार हो जाए। यह सारे हाउस की आवाज है, कांग्रेस वाले भी इसके पक्ष में हैं और अपोजीशन वालों ने भी इसका समर्थन किया है। यह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है।

मैंने चाणक्य को इसलिए कोट किया कि हमारे मित्र लोग अंग्रजों की और रूस वालों की इकानामिक्स की किताबें पढ़ते हैं अपने अर्थशास्त्री और पंड़ितों की पुस्तकें नहीं पढ़ते। मैं तो तुलसीदास को पढ़ता हूं जिन्होंने कहा है :

जासू राज प्रिय प्रजा दुखारी
सो नृप अवशि नरक अधिकारी

यह तुलसीदास जी ने लिखा है। इस को पढ़िये और इस पर अमल कीजिए। रामराज्य में ही गांधी जी की कल्पना पूरी हो सकती है। इसलिए प्रार्थना यही है

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : अजकल तो कामराज है, रामराज नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : राम और काम में केवल एक अक्षर का ही तो अन्तर है। हम रामराज के नजदीक आ रहे हैं। आजकल जो कामराज प्लान चल रही है उस के बारे में मुझे एक साहब ने कहा कि कांग्रेस वाले बड़े चालाक हैं कि अपनी त्रुटियों को देखते हैं। हमारे नेता श्री कामराज और पंडित जी आदि देखते हैं कि हमारी कमजोरियां क्या हैं और उन को दूर करना चाहते हैं। ऐसा होगा तभी करप्शन दूर होगा। और जो पूंजी पति बड़ी बड़ी तोंदें लिए फिरते हैं, जिन से उनके कारण चला फिरा भी नहीं जाता और उठने बैठने में मुश्किल होती है, उन का करप्शन खत्म हो जाएगा।

हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बसों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया। उस का परिणाम यह है कि वक्त पर गाड़ियां चलती हैं। लोगों को सब सुविधायें मिलती हैं, ओवर लोडिंग नहीं होता और कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती। थानेदार बस को नहीं रुकवा सकते। रघौली का थानेदार पहले बसों को घंटों खड़ा रखता था, चाहे उस में कोई रईस बैठा हो, या कोई कांग्रेसी बैठा हो या कम्युनिस्ट बैठा हो। यात्री ताकते रहते थे और घंटों इन्तजार में बैठे रहते थे, एक घंटे बाद थानेदार साहब खरामा खरामा आते थे और बस में बैठते थे तब बस चलती थी। अब हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने बसों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया है जिस से उस को भी मुनाफा होता है और पब्लिक को भी सुविधा है, सैकड़ों हमारे नौजवान को इस में काम मिल गया और वे सरविस कर रहे हैं।

मैंने सुभद्रा जी की स्पीच को सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार अपने सबसे बड़े अफसर को चार हजार तनख्वाह देती है और प्राइवेट लोग दस दस हजार तनख्वाह

देते हैं । क्या बात है ? प्राइवेट संस्थानों में बेईमानी की जाती है, पैसे का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । आमदनी सौ है तो इनकम टैक्स के लिए पचास लिखाते हैं । इस तरह इनकम टैक्स में बेईमानी होती है और हर चीज में बेईमानी होती है ।

आज सुबह मैं ऊपर सेक्रेटरी साहब के पास गया था, उन्होंने मुझ को कम्पलसरी सेविंग के बारे में सब अच्छी तरह बता दिया । अगर आज बैंकों का काम गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में रहे तो दिल्ली से बटन दबते ही सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आवाज उठेगी, और काम में एकसूत्रता आएगी । कल जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया वह तो एक मखौल था । किसी में एक भी कन्क्रीट बात नहीं कही उधर से । मखौल किया । कन्क्रीट बात यह है, जो कि आज कांग्रेस वाले गवर्नमेंट के सामने रख रहे हैं । वे बता रहे हैं कि यह कमी है, इस को ठीक करना है । यह कांग्रेस वालों का दम है ।

मैं डिप्टी फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी जैसे फ़िनांस के विद्वान उन के साथ बैठे हुए हैं । मुल्क में और भी बड़े बड़े पंडित और विद्वान हैं । वह उन से बात करें और किसी उचित निर्णय पर पहुंचें । डिप्टी फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने मुझ से कहा कि तुम किसान हो, तुम कोई रीयल बात बताओगे । मैं उन को यह रीयल बात बता रहा हूं । इस में कोई बनावट नहीं है । मैं फारेन कंट्री से आया हूं, जहां पैनी सेविंग स्कीम चलाई गई थी, जहां मेरे बाप दादा प्राइवेट बैंक चलाते थे और पैसा बचाते थे ।

हमारा देश दो एस्पैक्टस को मानता है । वह मैटीरियलिज्म में भी विश्वास करता है और स्पिर्चुअलिज्म में भी विश्वास करता है । फ़ारेन कंट्रीज में मैटीरियलिज्म पर जोर दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में मैटीरियलिज्म और स्पिर्चुअलिज्म दोनों पर विश्वास किया जाता है । हम ७५ बरस की उम्र तक अर्थ और धन दौलत कमाते हैं और ७५ बरस के बाद हम रिटायर हो जाते हैं और स्पिर्चुअलिज्म की तरफ अपने आप को लगाते हैं । यह हमारे देश की परम्परा और संस्कृति रही है । यह बात चाणक्य को पढ़ने से मालूम पड़ती है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : धर्म ?

श्री शिव नारायण : धर्म और अर्थ दोनों को हम मानते हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : काम और मोक्ष ?

श्री शिव नारायण । उस की तैयारी ७५ वर्ष के बाद होती है ।

डिप्टी फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश का कल्याण पंच वर्षीय योजना की सफलता और चीन को हटाने का सब से प्रमुख उपाय यह है कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये । जब धन सरकार के पास होगा, तो न हमें अमरीका के पास जाना पड़ेगा और न दुनिया के किसी और देश के पास ।

इस देश में हम ने व्रत रखना सीखा है । अगर महीने में एक दिन का व्रत रख लिया जाये, तो चालीस करोड़ पाव अनाज बच सकता है एक वक्त का ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उससे पेट भी नहीं निकलेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : पेट भी नहीं निकलेगा और बदन भी आउट आफ कण्ट्रोल नहीं होगा । आज मेरी ५२ बरस की उम्र है, लेकिन आज भी मैं हाकी खेल सकता हूं, एक मील दौड़ सकता हूं, क्योंकि मैं कण्ट्रोल रखता हूं, रेगलेट करता हूं, ज्यादा धन नहीं है कि ज्यादा खर्च करूं, पच्चीस मोटरों पर चलूं और रोज नई मोटरें बदलूं ।

भारतीय संस्कृति ने सारी दुनिया को चिराग़ दिखाया है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि

[श्री शिव नारायण]

सरकार बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करके दुनिया को मुंहतोड़ जवाब देगी । दुनिया के डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करने वाले देशों में भारत अग्रदूत है । सरकार को ऐसा काम करना चाहिए कि हमारा और हमारे देश का नेतृत्व चलता रहे ।

धन की कोई कमी नहीं है । आज भी घरों में सोना गड़ा हुआ है । लोगों के पास कभी नहीं है । लेकिन कोई गारण्टी नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पूंजीपतियों के घरों में ।

श्री शिव नारायण : पूंजीपतियों के घरों में ही है । तो क्या आजाद के पास सोना है या शिव नारायण के पास सोना है । अगर मेरे पास होता, तो मैं कहता कि ले लो । इस देश में भामाशाह ने महाराणा प्रताप के लिए अपने खजाने खोल दिये थे, लेकिन आज बिड़ला और टाटा खोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । डिफेंस फण्ड में गरीबों ने पैसा दिया है, पूंजीपतियों ने नहीं दिया है । मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बारे में क्या कर रही है । उसकी ढिलाई से ही यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, वर्ना डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत उनका सारा धन लेकर चीन के आक्रमण के विरुद्ध प्रयोग में लाया जाता । तब यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव हमारे खिलाफ न आ पाता । यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट की लीनिएन्सी, शराफत और भलमनसाहत का ही परिणाम है । हम जितनी भलमनसाहत से पेश आते हैं, उतना ही हमको चिढ़ाया जाता है और उल्टी-सीधी बातें कही जाती हैं ।

डिपुटी फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे शब्द रायगां नहीं जाने वाले हैं । हम लोगों ने अपना खुन-पसीना बहा कर इस देश की आजादी को हासिल किया है । यह देश जिन्दाबाद रहेगा । इस देश की आजादी मुफ्त में नहीं मिली है । गांधीजी ने दुनिया के सामने एक नया एक्सपेरीमेंट रखा और हमने बिना खून बहाए स्वराज्य लिया । यह स्वाराज्य बड़ा कीमती है । इसको कायम रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि एक एक गरीब हमारे पीछे खड़ा है । संयोग से हमारा लीडर ऐसा है, जिस की सारे देश में पूजा होती है, लेकिन केवल प्राइम मिनिस्टर होने के नाते ही उनकी पूजा नहीं होती है । वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर रहें, तब भी उनकी देश देश में पूजा होगी और अगर न रहें, तब भी होगी । इस देश में कोई दूसरा आदमी पैदा नहीं हुआ है, जो कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू का मुकाबला कर सके । अगर उसके नेतृत्व में, उसके शासन-काल में ही, हम यह नमूने का काम कर दें, तो मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं, मैं जिम्मा लेता हूं कि पैंतीस करोड़, चालीस करोड़ रूपया दूसरे ही दिन बैंक में जमा हो जायेगा, पब्लिक देगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस रेजोल्यूशन को निहायत खुशी के साथ मंजूर करे । मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi *rose*

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The time has been extended So, opportunities should be given to some more hon. Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that the time has been extended. But the Minister must have sufficient time to reply and the mover also has to speak.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to speak for a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he can finish in two or three minutes, I will give him that time.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I will require at least five minutes.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलना चाहता हूं।

मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे देश में देहातों में लोगों से २४ रुपये सैकड़ा, २६ रुपये सैकड़ा तक ब्याज की दर ली जाती है और इससे देश के कृषिकारों, मजदूरों और ग़रीबों को जो प्रताड़ना मिल रही है, उस का अनुमान आप नहीं लगा सकते। मेरे इलाके में एक सेठ जाते हैं। वह पौने आठ रुपये किसान को देते हैं और दस महीने में दस रुपये वसूल कर लेते हैं, जो कि तीस रुपये सैकड़ा ब्याज पड़ता है। आप देख सकते हैं कि जब देश में ब्याज की इतनी ऊंची दरें चलती हैं, तो ग़रीबों का कितना नुकसान होता होगा।

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में वित्त मन्त्री ने तर्क दिया कि उससे हम को केवल ६ करोड़ रुपये का फ़ायदा होगा और १०० करोड़ रुपये हम को प्रतिकर, कम्पेन्सेशन, के रूप में देने पड़ेंगे। मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ६ करोड़ रुपये के लाभ का हिसाब उन्होंने किस तरह लगाया है। उनका यह हिसाब ग़लत है। यदि १०० करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन देना है, तो उसको एक ही दिन में देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमने जमींदारियां जब्त कीं और जमींदारों को उसके बदले चालीस वर्ष के बाण्ड दिये। इसी तरह हम निजी बैंकों के पूंजीपतियों को दस, बीस वर्षीय बहां दे सकते हैं और धीरे धीरे वह रकम चुकाई जा सकती है और उस पर उन को थोड़ा सा ब्याज दिया जा सकता है।

मान लीजिए कि ६ करोड़ के लाभ का हिसाब सही है, तो सब खर्च को जोड़ कर ५०० करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी मारे पास एक दिन में आ जायेगी, जिसको हम देश भर में अच्छे अच्छे कामों में लगा सकते हैं। हम को कोई भी कम्पेन्सेशन तुरन्त देने की आवश्यकता इसलिए नहीं है कि हम बांड देकर यह काम चला सकते हैं।

मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस समय बैंक हम से ७ प्रतिशत ब्याज लेते हैं और कहीं कहीं ९ प्रतिशत लेते हैं, अगर वे किसी इण्डस्ट्री को कोई क्रेडिट देते हैं, लेकिन उनको रिजर्व बैंक से रुपया ४ प्रतिशत ब्याज पर मिल जाता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कम से कम ३ प्रतिशत का लाभ वे बिल्कुल मुफ्त में ले लेते हैं। अगर सरकार बैंकिंग को नेशनलाइज कर देगी, तो यह ३ प्रतिशत सरकार के हाथ में आ जायगा। अगर ३ प्रतिशत का हिसाब लगाया जाये, तो ६ करोड़ से ज्यादा की रकम होती है।

दिल्ली में कुछ क्रेडिट कम्पनियां, फिनांसिंग कम्पनियां, खुली हुई हैं। अगर वे दस हजार रुपये उधार देती हैं, तो वे प्रतिमास १२०० रुपये लेती हैं, जिसमें अगर एक रुपया भी चुकाना होता है, तब भी वे १२०० रुपये का ब्याज लेती हैं। इस प्रकार से वह ब्याज पचास रुपये सैकड़ा से भी अधिक पड़ता है। ये फ़िनांसिंग कम्पनियां हमारे देश की घातक हैं, जो ग़रीब लोग रोजगार या इंडस्ट्री चलाना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए घातकारक हैं और देश की उन्नति में बाधक हैं। अगर सरकार के पास बैंक होगा, तो उन लोगों से सही और मुनासिब ब्याज लिया जायगा, रिजर्व बैंक की तरह ७ प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं लिया जायेगा और इससे देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना होगी। यह राष्ट्र के हित में है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और अगर आज नहीं किया जाये,तो मन्त्रालय यह आश्वासन दे कि हम इस बात पर विचार करेंगे, आंकड़े एकत्र करेंगे कि इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष में क्या क्या बातें हैं, जिनको संसद् के बजट अधिवेशन में रखा जाये और उस समय बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। लाइफ इंश्योरेंस के राष्ट्रीयकरण से जो लाभ हुआ है। आपने खुद

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

प्रमाणित करके बताया है कि में लाभ हुआ है। अब कोई वजह नहीं है कि जनरल इंश्योरेंस और बैंकिंग का अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा तो देश को लाभ नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं, व: समय जो आपने मुझे दिया है और मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस मामले पर ठंडे दिल से विचार करें और इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think we have come to the close of the day and if you permit me, I will reply on the next day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can just begin and then continue on the next day.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the August 26, 1963/Bhadra 4, 1885 (Saka).

[*Friday, August* 23, 1963/ Bhadra 1, 1885 (*Saka*)]

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768	Medicinal Plants	2319—21
769	Salt experts' visit to France	2321
770	Handloom weavers of Kerala	2321—22
771	Subsidising Yarn Purchase of handloom factories	2322
772	Export of Lathe Machines	2322—23
773	Service Centres in foreign countries	2323
774	Cement	2323—24
775	Constituent Assembly documents	2324
776	Companies	2324—25
777	Counsels' fees	2326

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
778	Tea manufacturing process	2325—26
779	Election petitions	2326—27
780	Vegetable oils	2327
781	Textile Machinery Factory	2327—28
782	Cement production	2328—29
783	Emergency Production Committee	2329—30
784	Small Scale Industries in Kerala	2330
785	Rubber plantation	2331
786	Handicrafts	2331—32
787	Dry fruits	2332
788	Export of flowers	2332
789	Patent for drugs	2333
790	Export of iron ore to Japan	2333
791	Cloth Licensing Order	2333—34
792	Bhopal Textile Mills	2334
793	Pig iron	2334—36
794	Foreign liquor	2336
795	Export of rice-bran	2336—37
796	Second Foundry Forge Plant	2337
797	Tobacco	2337—38
798	Khadi and Village Industries	2338
799	Khadi	2339
800	Cement Factory in Madras	2339—40
802	H.M.T.	2340
803	British Textile Industry	2340—41
804	Steel and Iron Factories	2341—42
805	Institute of steel technology	2342
806	Engineering Units in Punjab	2342—43
807	Cement factory in Kangra	2343—44
808	Export of books	2344
809	Industrial Extension Centres	2344—45
810	Fertilizer factory at Naya Nangal	2345—46
811	Cotton mill in Himachal Pradesh	2346
812	Hindustan Cable Factory	2346—47
813	Tea Centre in Edinburgh	2348
814	Industrial production	2349—50
815	Printing Machinery industry	2350

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
816	Mica export	2353—51
817	Paper production and distribution	2351
818	Soap industry	2351—52
819	Chappals	2352
820	Patent law	2353
821	Distribution of iron and steel	2353
822	Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants	2353—54

3. CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 2354—57

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries to the inadequate supplies of pig iron to Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat and other States.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a statement showing the distribution of Foundry Iron Sector-wise and also State-wise for State List Foundries.

4. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2357—59

(1) A copy of the Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 dated the 27th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(a) Report (1962) of the Tariff Commission on fair prices of woollen yarn, fabrics and hosiery manufactures.

(b) Government Resolution No. 17(6)-TEX (D)/62 dated the 28th June 1963.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said section.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(3) A copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur.

(4) A copy of Notification No. 2322/63 Con. published in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 15th July, 1963, containing the Pondicherr Cement Control Order, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

OPINIONS ON BILL . . 2359

Shri J.B.S. Bist laid on the Table Paper No. III containing opinions on the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill.

BILL INTRODUCED . 2365–66

The Personal Injuries (Companies Insurance) Bill, 1963.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1963-64 . 2366—2400

Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1963-64 commenced. The discussion was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

BILL PASSED . . . 2401—19

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) moved for consideration of the Warehousing Corporations

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

(Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted and after clause by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 2420—24

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Customs and Central Excise (Amendment) Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBRS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . 2424

Twenty-third Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . 2424—92

Further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 29th March, 1963, re: nationalisation of banks continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST, 26, 1963/ BHADRA 4, 1885 (SAKA)

Further consideration and passing of the Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill, Major Ports Trusts Bill and Personal Industries (Compensation) Insurance Bill.

GMGIPND—LS II—902 (Ai)LSD—31-8-63—884.